ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,717—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5781	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Fly month and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT - NIGHTLY - usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconi	5035	25th Nov.
a, b MARQUIS			
RACQUEHEM	T. Rasvetitch	4109	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5144	17th Dec.
a Will call at Karachi.			
a Will call at Fiume.			

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Ss. Gotthardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to reach the Gulf.

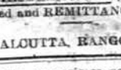
[redacted] STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[redacted] TROLL	[redacted] Bratfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

[redacted] E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,222	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remos, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
SCRIPS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

Refined society appreciates select perfumes suggestive of fine *lingerie*, fragrant with iris, amber and dry rose leaves.

Rimmel's Liseris Extract is the realization of this and much more; it is expensive, but the most perfectly ideal of all perfumes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

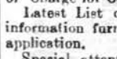
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 14th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPETOWN—72, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(or)
MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw ..... "	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ..... "	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices ..... "	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, per lb.	
HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	" 1 2
Do do in cut	" 1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each ...	" 1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut ..	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 6
Do do in cut ..... "	1 8
AMERICAN ..... "	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each ...	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) "	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ..... "	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ..... "	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ..... "	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality ..... "	1 0

FRESH POMPERET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in tee and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St, Bombay. THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
No fossil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants, &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE. Cablegrams:—"PLENARILY LONDON." Bedford McNeil, Moreing and Neal } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grant (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, AND THE THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS,

When will be produced the latest LONDON SUCCESS, from the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, London,

THREE LITTLE MAIDS,

Music by PAUL REUBENS,

Additional Lyrics by HOWARD TALBOT and PERCY GREENBANK.

CAST.

Hilda Branscombe	Daughters of the Vicar of Market Mallory,	Miss Lillie Cavanagh.
Ada Branscombe		Miss Nellie Curtis.
Edna Branscombe		Miss Grace Ray.
Lady Rose Marjoribanks	Protegee of Lady St. Mallory.	Miss Bertha Hunter.
Yvonne Grafton		Miss Violet Frampton.
Lady Marjory Creighton		Miss Eva Carlotta.
Miss Dearr	Postmistress at Market Mallory	Miss Isabel Vernon.
Miss Crane	(a village girl)	Miss Kate Overton.
Miss Price	Waitresses at the Tea Shop	Miss Grace Desmond.
Lady St. Mallory,		Mrs. Henry Dallas.
Brian Molyneux		Mr. Albert Rees.
Rev. Mr. Branscombe	(Vicar of Market Mallory)	Mr. Duncan Munro.
"Cupid"	(A Cadging Lover)	Mr. Percival Knight.
M. de Pomp	(of the French Embassy)	Mr. J. Knox-Orde.
Lord Cheyne	(Nicknamed "Daisy")	Mr. Henry Dallas.

Country Girls—Tea Girls, etc.: Misses Daisy Albert, Carrie Roberts, Eva Bonheur, Ella Featherstone, Phyllis Underwood.

Golfers, Guests, etc.: Messrs. W. Ritter Riley, C. Ingels, C. Talbot, H. Graham.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I .....Golf Links at Market Mallory.
Act II .....A Bond Street Tea Shop.
Act III .....At Lady St. Mallory's Market Mallory.

New and elaborate Scenery painted by W. H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's,
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. HENRY WENDEN having RETURNED from leave of absence has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India with effect from the FORENOON of the 14th November, 1902.

By Order,
FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10 Shams Manzil, Hummum Street, Fort, at 3-30 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1902, to nominate a new Trustee in room of one of the Trustees, deceased.

By Order of the Trustees of the Debenture holders.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1902.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the Local Papers over the Signature of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSHETJI and HIRALAL, claiming to be the Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. MOOLJI JETHA & Co., notifying that BEHARI GANGARAM, widow of the late Mr. GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, is the head and senior partner in the said firm, and the advertisement over the Signature of Messrs. DIKSHIT and JAMSHEDJI, Attorneys for Mr. BHUGWANDAS WALJI, who claims to be the sole surviving partner of the said firm denying the correctness of the claims put forward on behalf of the said Bethani Gangabai NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. Lukhmidas Valji, one of the partners in the firm of Mooljl Jetha and Co., does not admit the claims put forward in either of the said advertisements and maintains that the same are made exparte and are untenable and misleading and contends that his rights and interests in the said firm have not ceased and he claims to be a partner in the said partnership firm until the same is declared to be dissolved by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as prayed in suit No. 770 of 1901, instituted by him against the late Mr. Gordhandas Saunderdas and others.—Dated 7th November 1902.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. LUKHMIDAS VALJI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office, Victoria Terminus Railway Station, up to Noon on Friday, the 21st November 1902, for the supply of any quantity of TEAK LOG TIMBER of the undermentioned sizes for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Carpenter's Workshop, Byculla, percentage of wastage allowed in the sizes.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein.

4. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the Camp Post Offices opened to serve the troops during the Delhi Manœuvres.

ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES.

Articles posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department,
Northern / Southern Army,
Delhi Manœuvres.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. :—letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory; but official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Camp Post Office by which he is served.

NO INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Camp Post Offices or be sent to them under the value-payable system. Money Orders will not be issued for payment by Camp Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at Camp Post Offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from Camp Post Offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Postal articles cannot be posted under the value-payable system at Camp Post Offices, but they may be insured provided they are not intended for delivery from other Camp Post Offices.

MONEY ORDERS.

Ordinary money orders will be issued from Camp Post Offices at the ordinary rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers taking part in the Manœuvres at Camp Post Offices for credit, free of charge, to Indian Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Indian Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at Camp Post Offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at Camp Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in the Indian Post Office Savings Bank.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post cards and embossed envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Camp Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of Idia.

Simla, the 5th November, 1902.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery. Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PERFORM "HAIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST" AT THE NEXT CONCERT.

The First Practice for the Chorus WILL BE HELD on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, at 5-45 P.M. IN THE

TOWN HALL.

Copies of the Music will be distributed before this date.

Bombay November 13TH

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA will MOVE into their NEW PREMISES, on the ESPLANADE, on 1st December. A PORTION of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS is available TO BE LET, as offices.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL, on the evening of SATURDAY 29th instant, and Scotsmen wishing to subscribe are requested to send their names to the SECRETARIES as soon as possible.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE MACKENZIE,
Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 19, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

THE Undersigned hereby invite OFFERS for the purchase of the COTTON SPINNING MILLS situated at Rayapuram, Madras, which is now in their possession. The property known as the SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS which consists of a large Plot of Ground measuring about Thirty thousand square yards, partly freehold and partly leasehold and two Cotton Spinning Mills standing thereon with separate sets of Engines and Boilers and consisting of about twenty-two thousand Ring and Mule Spindles in working order.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers not later than 30th November 1902. For further particulars and information application may be made to the Undersigned at No. 17, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS NARANJEE,
SORABJI CURSETJI SETT,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders.
THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are *kindly* requested to favour with their trial order.

FOR CORONATION.

STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS,
RUBBER TYRE WIRE WHEELS
and RUBBER TYRES,
BEST QUALITY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange,
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Ornamentals of every Make at Fair Rates.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THOMAS & Co., Samarilal Lane, Bombay

LANOULI "FREEHOLD."—Two Large Houses for SALE and TO LET, Furnished Hall, four Bedrooms and Bathrooms. Water laid on. Open to offer. Apply "A. R.," 15a Civil Lines, Poona.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE SITUATION by Advertiser, a writer on popular scientific subjects. He will give Security if so required. Apply Box "No. 928N," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remm and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-6-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co,	Oporto.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
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MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	4½ „
„ 1 Year	4 „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and half preceding Rs. 1,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8		36 6		30 7		64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4		36 14		30 15		64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0		37 7		31 7		64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12		38 0		31 15		64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8		38 10		32 7		64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5		39 4		33 0		64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2		39 15		33 9		64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0		40 10		34 2		65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14		41 5		34 12		65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13		42 1		35 6		65 7	48 12	39 8	29
30	27 4	56 13		42 13		36 0		65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13		43 10		36 11		65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14		44 7		37 6		66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15		45 4		38 2		66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	

ITALIAN SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
33, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

TO CONNOISSEURS.
DIMITRINO & CO.'S
REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5 medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA,
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[117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.
THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCE OF OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India. For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the head it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been of no avail.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early excesses, restores power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Register of Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "Therapion" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALLA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold—Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A SAFE AND PERMANENT REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

THE BLOOD being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, it is important that it should be kept pure! If it contains vile poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby, and, settling upon important organs, such as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves everyone to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition. No matter what the symptoms may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the World-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has Thirty Years' Reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason for this being undoubtedly because this Wonderful Remedy does what it professes to do—it Cures, and Cures Permanently.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER KNOWN.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a Safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the CAUSE from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

SOME RECENT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"THEY SAY THE CURE IS A MIRACLE."
SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS WITH A BAD LEG.

Mr. William Riding, the proprietor of the Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury, near Manchester, writes: "It is with great pleasure I write and tell you what a wonderful cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my leg. I suffered for three years with a bad leg and tried almost every ointment there was, and was also under several doctors without deriving any benefit. The last doctor said he could do me no good, and that I should have to go to the Manchester Infirmary and have all the bad flesh scraped away. I really thought my leg would have to come off. I saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, but was no believer in advertised remedies, and was just on the eve of going to the infirmary when I decided to give it a trial. I took three large bottles, which entirely cured me, and shall never be tired of giving Clarke's Blood Mixture praise. Scores of travellers saw my leg when it was bad, and they say the cure is a miracle. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again before sending this testimonial, but I am now convinced it is a lasting cure."

ULCERATED LEGS.
ANOTHER SPLENDID CURE.

Mrs. T. Perkins, 38, Hanover-street, Sydenham, S. E., writes: "It is with very great pleasure I write to tell you what a remarkable cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my legs. I was for three years a great sufferer with ulcerated legs, and getting but little relief from the medical treatment I was receiving. My doctor advised me to go to the hospital, and I had made preparations to go, feeling I could do almost anything to get relief. A friend asked me to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, a relation of hers having received such benefit from it. I at once sent for a bottle and a pot of Clarke's Miraculous Salve, and after two doses of the mixture and applying the salve I felt better, and continued receiving relief in using it. I took three bottles in all, and in a short time I was feeling quite my old self again, and my legs are now quite well. I feel I cannot speak too highly of Clarke's Blood Mixture and Salve, which have quite cured me. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again, but now I feel it is a complete cure. You may use my name in any way you please for the benefit of other sufferers."—July 5, 1902.

RHEUMATISM AND
BLOOD DISORDER CURED.
"IT WORKS WONDERS."

Mr. S. Norman Harris, writing from the Transvaal Colony (Comet G. M. Coy., East Rand), says: "I write to inform you of the benefit I have derived from your world-famed Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some years ago when I was abroad I suffered rheumatism, and my blood got out of order. I used your Mixture which soon gave me relief and made a new man of me. Since my experience in this campaign in South Africa the old thing attacked me when on the veld. I used Clarke's Blood Mixture again and it had the same excellent effect as before. I can't say enough to praise this world-famed medicine; it works wonders on the human body."—June 3rd, 1902.

THE ONLY THING FOR ECZEMA.
A WHOLE FAMILY CURED.

Mr. C. A. J. Cook, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Faraday-road, North Kensington, W., writes: "I have suffered from birth with blotches, pimples, and disfigurements of the face, and what I now find was 'Eczema,' by my five children having the same complaint. My two eldest sons, aged eleven and seven, were sent home from school in February, 1899, and I was asked not to send them again until they were better, as they could not be allowed to sit in the class with the other children. My wife took them to two hospitals, where they gave her ointment and told her not to wash them with soap and the blotches would go away. This was tried for seven months in vain; in fact, they became worse, and we began to think nothing would cure them; then my other three children broke out with the same kind of sores. They could all eat and drink well, which only seemed to feed the complaint.

"When one day I was on a tramcar going to Tottenham, with two of my children, a gentleman spoke to me, saying, 'Your children have Eczema very badly, and the only thing that will do them any good is Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I promised him before he left the tramcar that I would try it. My wife got a bottle from Harrod's Stores, and we all commenced taking it. After we had taken three bottles my children and myself began to lose all the blotches and pimples; and now we have quite different complexions, the Eczema having disappeared. I think the least we can do is to praise Clarke's Blood Mixture for the great cure it has effected with us all.

"As I see thousands of people suffering with Eczema and blotches, you may use this in any way you think fit, and quote these six cases, telling of the benefit my children gained by taking notice of what a stranger said to me about Clarke's Blood Mixture."

"TURNED OUT INCURABLE."
TWO YEARS SUFFERING WITH ABSCESSES.

Mr. Fox Morton, 20, Back Oak-street, Heckmondwike, writes: "I have much pleasure in praising Clarke's Blood Mixture, as I have received great benefit from it. I suffered terribly with abscesses, having seven of them, and could get no relief for two years. I was taken to the Infirmary, and after 13 weeks' treatment was turned out incurable, and given up by several Doctors. A kind friend having heard of the wonderful effect of Clarke's Blood Mixture advised me to try it. I did so, and after one bottle I was able to sit up in bed; so I continued with it, and gradually got stronger. When I had taken six bottles I was able to walk without sticks. I am pleased to say I am quite well now, and have been working twelve months."—Dec. 17, 1901.

SOLDIER CURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Corporal O. W. Marle, 4th Durham Light Infantry, writing from South Africa, says: "I can highly recommend Clarke's Blood Mixture as, after suffering for over two years with a bad leg, it cured me completely. I have had only three bottles."—July 3rd, 1902.

For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE cannot be too highly recommended. Remember this Wonderful Medicine will cure both severe and slight cases of

SCURVY, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, OLD SORES, SORES ON THE NECK, BAD LEGS, ULCERATED SORES, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,

AND OTHER BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ask for
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
And Beware of Worthless Imitations and Substitutes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£83 1/2	= plus 9/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= plus 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 5/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 15/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 7/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	49 5/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·45 1/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £1,00,000.

The Bombay Mails of last inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·48 plus 2, Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·31	4·29	4·28	4·28
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·29	4·29	4·29	
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·29	4·29		
plus 3	plus 3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	50,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	51,000 „
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000 „
„ „ Continent	0,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 35 plus 5
Future, month of Dec.	8·05 — 2
Do. do. March	7·93 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16
Futures month of Feb.	7·82 — 2
Do. May	7·90 — 1
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

There has been seasonable weather throughout the week in all the growing districts in the Presidency, and though some last showers are still wanted in Guzerat and Kathiawar, crop prospects are very favourable in all parts, and the outlook for the coming season is considered to be excellent. The rains reported early in this month throughout the Central Provinces, Berars, and Khandeish, though they have caused black leaf in early arrivals of cotton, have been of great benefit to other crops, and will probably, eventually, increase the outturn of cotton.

The declining advices received from America and Liverpool early in the week, gave an easier tendency in our local markets, but though prices gave way some Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, the lower rates quoted did not, to any appreciable extent, add to the volume of business passing. It seems to be the general opinion now that the American crop has not suffered anything like the damage the Agricultural Bureau report would have led the trade to imagine, and a continuation of favourable weather, combined with the absence of frost, is causing a considerable increase in the estimates which are now coming forward of the final out-turn. We again hear of twelve millions of bales mentioned as a probable crop. As the Indian crop is also likely to be considerably in excess of last year, the present absence of demand from both exporters and the local mills can easily be accounted for. It will be at least a month before the arrivals of new cotton will be coming into our market freely, and meantime buyers are apparently content to await further developments. The continued fall in silver is having a very adverse effect on the yarn market, and though business must increase sooner or later, the present outlook is far from favourable. The only actual business reported from day to-day in our local cotton market is confined to a few hundred bales, chiefly purchased by the Mills for their immediate requirements, and consist almost entirely of new Broach, which are now coming to hand. Exporters are doing very little buying, and though there is probably a fair amount sold for November shipment to Europe, there seems to have been little or nothing done for Japan.

Towards the close of the week, with a slight reaction in price advised from America and Liverpool, the tone is a little steadier, but there is no perceptible increase to the enquiry from shippers or mills.

The Seeds markets have also been quiet during the week under review, and business reported has been on a comparatively small scale. Linseed, after some slight fluctuations, closed at about last mail's quotations, in a steady market. Rapeseed has been in small demand throughout the week for ready delivery, and yellow descriptions are about four annas per cwt. higher owing to limited stocks, while Brown Ripe is unchanged in price. The new crops we hear of nothing doing by exporters. Poppyseed has also firmed up for ready delivery, and Rs. 8 has been paid, while for new crops the advance is about 1 anna per cwt. Castorseed is quiet but steady and unchanged. Groundnuts are rather easier with a decline of about half-rupee per candy. Gingelly seed has been a quiet market, with a fair business passing daily, and rates unchanged from last mail.

The Freight market may be said to reflect the general tone of the produce markets. Some business is reported daily at a little decline on last week's quotations, while there is an entire absence of any excitement, or anxiety on the part of shippers, to enter into forward contracts. Bookings were reported for Antwerp, November loading, at 13s., and for December at 12s. 6d., and for next year at 13s. March to May, Dunkirk for ready loading at 13s., and for Hull early December at 12s. 6d. and late December at 13s. The open quotation for picked ports, January to May, is 13s. 6d., at which rate there are no buyers. In the liners there is no business reported except in the Austrian Lloyds', December, at 17s.

The mail of the 31st October brought £90,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and Council Bills as follows:—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,50,000
Bombay	„	10,50,000
Madras	„	17,90,000
	Rs.	49,00,000

The mail of the 7th November, brings £130,000 silver and £30,000 gold and Council Bills as follows:—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,70,000
Bombay	„	10,50,000
Madras	„	10,00,000
	Rs.	49,30,000

The mail of the 14th November brings £150,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and Council Bills as follows:—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,10,000
Bombay	„	10,50,000
Madras	„	10,10,000
	Rs.	50,20,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last, the usual heavy applications were received, and an increase of one-thirty second was obtained on the previous rate, i.e., Is. 4d. Tenders received only two per cent, while the amount for allotment next week remains unchanged at 50 lakhs. Extra allotments for Rs. 20,000 were made at Is. 4 1-32d.

The Exchange market has been firm throughout the week, and we have to record an advance of a thirty-second on last mail's quotations, bringing the rates to the same level as those current at this time last year. Early in the week a large amount of bills was placed on the basis of Is 4 3-16d, November-December, Is. 4 7-32d, January-February, Is. 4 3-16d, March-April, and Is. 4 5-32d. May for 3 months' sight D. A. Credits. At the close bills cannot be placed under an advance of 1-32d. on these rates, except for delivery the closing months of the season, for which period quotations are unchanged. In Bank Paper there has been little business reported, and the enquiry seems to be confined to ready or very near forward deliveries.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers is reported to have been obtained at Is. 4d. for November-December delivery, and Bank Demand at one thirty-second higher, though these rates are not openly quoted before December. For next year quotations are nominally unchanged, with practically nothing doing.

The following are the market quotations for local Corporation Bonds:—

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1-23	101
4 per cent „ „	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	1-32	102
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	99
4 per cent „ „	19.0	100
4 per cent „ „	1913	101 1-4
4 per cent „ „	Taxes	110 0
5 per cent „ „	Sanitary	111 0
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1929	99 1/2
4 per cent „ „	1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar silver ex duty	Ready	58 1
Do. do	1st Settlement	58-0
Do. do	2nd do.	57-15
English Bar gold	Ready	24-1-0

The price of silver in London has again touched the lowest on record, and a good business is reported locally, the bazaar buying from the Banks. In gold there is very little business passing.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 8th November, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	6 39 lakhs	Decrease
Other Deposits	„	50·00 „	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	„	2·50 „	do.
LIABILITIES.			
Government Securities		2·47 „	Decrease.
Other Authorised Securities		0·56 „	7 Increase.
Credits on Securities		9·00 „	Decrease.
Loans do.		4·28 „	do.
Bills discounted & purchased		14·78 „	Increase.
Balance with other Banks		1·98 „	Decrease.
Cash		44·95 „	Increase.

These figures show a decline of about 51 1-2 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal's statement, dated the 11th November, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	37·00 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	32·50 „	Decrease
Do. Branches	2·00 „	do.
Government Deposits	19·66 „	Increase
Bank's Investments	4·75 „	Decrease.

The Presidency Banks rate have remained unchanged at 4 per cent per annum. The money market shows no change. The Hoondee rate has been reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, but the undertone of the market is firm.

In the 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper market, during the week, speculation has been dormant, and the principal operators continue to be professionals. The Budget speech of the Secretary of State in Parliament, in which an increase of military expenditure is hinted at, has caused an uneasy feeling in the market. The Money Market is also hardening, and the settlement finances will not be as easy as in past months. The accumulation of stock in the Bombay market is not liked by the bankers as it may hinder the financing of the export trade of the country. This year the crop reports are encouraging, and the Banks will not be able to spare much accommodation to the stock exchange. During the week Rupee Paper prices have given way four annas. The volume of business is limited. The Native States require money for the Delhi Durbar and they have no funds to invest at present. The investors of late are absorbing a fair quantity of Debenture Loans of local corporations. The three per cent Rupee Stock is daily becoming nominal, and the quotation is barely 86.

In the Metal market in copper and yellow metal, no forward business has been done, but dealers are making low offers, and if there springs up a good demand a fair business may be put through in copper. But as stocks of yellow metal are heavy, we do not expect much business in that article. In ready some 55 bundles copper were sold at £63 and about 200 bundles of yellow metal at £52 to £53. The Iron market is steady, and business was done in G. C. sheets, steel sheets, hoop and bars at fair prices. Nothing is doing in Spelter as local prices are very low. Quicksilver is steady.

The Coal market is quiet. Sales are reported of English coal, about 1,800 tons South Yorkshire, shortly due, at Rs. 13 8, and of Bengal coal, about 4,000 tons Heilgar's Anthracite, shipment January to May, 1903, at Rs. 11·4; about 1,500 tons Jardine's Navigation, shipment January to May, 1903, at Rs. 11·8; and a small lot November-December shipment at Rs. 12.

The Piece-Goods market has been rather quiet this week. There is some demand for Greys, and deliveries have been on a fair scale. In Whites there have been some retail sales in the bazar, but demand from up country has slackened a good deal. It is reported that Amritsar and Cawnpore dealers have sent their stocks to Delhi, where it is expected the goods will be sold to advantage. No indent business of any importance is reported to have been done. Prices remain unchanged with a tendency to drop.

The Stores market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced and have changed hands at Rs. 1,292 1-2 to Rs. 1,295 during the week. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 48. In mill shares, Manockji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 1,800 and close at 1,795. Centrals are quiet at Rs. 1,490 and Swadeshis at Rs. 680. Currimbhais have improved to Rs. 590. Davids are quiet at Rs. 262 1-2 and Standards have advanced to Rs. 295. Chinas have declined to Rs. 485 and Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 405 ex-dividend. In Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mill shares, Howard and Bulloughs have changed hands at Rs. 350. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 140. Jivraj Balco Mill shares have improved to Rs. 380. Morarjees and Soolapurs are steady at Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,725, respectively. Kobinoor Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 305. Laxmi Cotton Mill shares are steady at Rs. 900. Southern Maratha Mill shares have improved to Rs. 170 cum-dividend. In Press shares New Mofussils have changed hands at and about Rs. 502 1-2 to Rs. 505 cum-dividend. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 535 and New Indians at Rs. 153 3-4. Harvey and Sabajee Press shares are unchanged at Rs. 240. Prince of Wales Press have advanced to Rs. 435, ex-dividend. In Railway companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 425. In miscellaneous list, Badham Pile have changed hands at Rs. 152 and Crown Cowrjee and Land Improvement shares at Rs. 420, ex-dividend, Treasurers at Rs. 615, and Kemps at Rs. 240. Telephones have declined to Rs. 24. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	18,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·33	4·31	4·29	4·29
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.	July-Aug.
4·28	4·31	4·31	4·31

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French France 3 do do	109 3 4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	122
Shanghai 30 „ „	165
Japan 30 „ „	122 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 0
Forward April-May	7 13
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5
Do. Forward April-May	1
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12 to 6 0
Do. Gujarat April May	6 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7
Forward April-May	7 7
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	24 12
Forward April-May	25 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.	
Forward Jany-Feby	36 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandesh Ready	38 8 to 39 0
If per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39 0 to 39 4
25 „ „	38 4 to 38 8
50 „ „	37 0 to 37 4
Black Kutnee	33 0 to 33 4

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday 13th November, 1902:—

Cotton	1,419 bales.
Wheat	7,908 cwts.
Linseed	515 „
Rapeseed	102 „
Gingellyseed	13,099 „
Poppyseed	217 „
Groundnuts	25 „
Castorseed	1,705 „
Rice	1,760 „
Myrabolams	1,121 „
Cottonseed	3,728 „

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	8,339
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th Nov.	25,993
Shipments for the week, to Europe	2,027
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	298
Total	2,325
Shipments from 1st October to 12th November, Europe	10,231
China	1,730
Nil.	
Coast Ports	1,685
Total	19,446
Afloat to Harbour for Europe	2,180
China, Japan and Coast Ports	102

WEEK RECEIPTS

Cotton	9,116 Bales.
Wheat	54,153 cwts.
Linseed	10,934 „
Rapeseed	5,380 „
Gingellyseed	99,197 „
Poppyseed	1,110 „
Groundnuts	309 „
Castorseed	13,064 „
Rice	9,342 „
Myrabolams	10,766 „
Cottonseed	28,337 „

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24·06
China Leaf	Nominal
Pekin Bar Gold Old	do
Do New	do
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24
Bombay „	23 15 8
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	61-2
Do 17 1-2	61 3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-16
Bar Silver	22 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,370,000, decrease £230,000; Public Deposits £8,000,000, Increase £2,100,000; Other Deposits £20,300,000, decrease £700,000; Other Securities £26,900,000, decrease £900,000; Notes issued £25,000,000, Increase £2,800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SIR POWER PALMER, on his way from Simla to Bombay next week, will review the Northern Army at Umballa before the force starts for the Manoeuvres.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLE-EVANS—STEVENSON—October 21, at St Patrick's Church, Woolston, Hants, Capt G H Bowle-Evans, Indian Medical Service, to Nellie, daughter of Col W F Stevenson, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

CHATTER—HANSON—October 21, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Col V Chater, late 25th Regimental Prince, and formerly Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late J O Hanson.

HASSARD—CHITTY—October 23, at St Peter's Church, Eastbourne, Major E M Hassard, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of the late Major-Gen F G Hassard, C.B., R.E., to Amy Robinson Chitty, daughter of the late A M Robinson.

HILLS—STONE—October 28, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, H G French, son of Capt E H Hills, R.N., J.P., to May, daughter of W Hutton, R.N.

LOWTH—NISBETT—October 25, at St James's Church, Shirley, Capt Lewis, M.V.O., L.R.B.P., to Maria Louisa daughter of Quartus Nisbett, H.M.I.A.

DEATHS.

BALDER—October 25, at Allerton, Cheltenham, Lieut Col C M Balders, late of King's Dragoon Guards and 5th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Lieut Gen Balders, aged 64.

BLAKE—October 22, at Hawkshill, Cathedhead, Catherine Isabella, wife of Sir R E Blake, K.C.M.G., and daughter of the late A Blyth.

CARSON—October 24, H. Casson, of Queen's Gate Place, and Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, aged 72.

DAVENPORT—October 24, at Teignmouth, Capt F A Davenport, late Royal Artillery.

FOWNES-LUTTRELL—October 25, at Edington, Bridgewater, J Fownes-Luttrell, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, of his Majesty's Yacht "Victoria and Albert," aged 33.

GOWER—October 26, Lilias Amy, daughter of Lieut-Col Gower.

HAWKINS—October 22, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Marianne wife of the late F Hawkins, formerly Captain, 4th Regiment, 85th Regt.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE—November 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain John G Crosthwaite, of a son.

MCDONALD—November 5, at Jubbulpur, the wife of Angus McDonald, R.E. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—BRODIE—November 11, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Kanegunge, by the Rev H M Bond, A. Georges Crawford, to Kate, eldest daughter of James Brodie, Esq. 4th House, Newton le Willows, Lancashire.

DEATH.

TAYLER—October 23, at Cawnpur, of congestion of the liver and heart failure, Edward Wood Tayler, aged 61 years and 1 month.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENTS SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
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SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES NOW.

FLANNELS in all Varieties.
SERGES in all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, BLANKETS, NUMDAHS BRAID, and in fact "ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH

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A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

25 Front Pieces to be returned to MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS, Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away AS A PRIZE.

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LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,00 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & Co., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.

No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting

Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD., DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, C. H. HILL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. CROLY, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. GREIG, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 1-30 p. m., on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1902, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any POST TOWN until 30th idem, when they should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Dated, Mahableshwar, 6th November, 1902.

SPORTING GUNS & AMMUNITION.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

Jeffery's Wild Fowl Gun...	Rs.	268
The "Challenge" Gun.....	,,	100
The Pioneer Gun	,,	135
The Jungle Ball and Shot Gun	,,	175
Westley Richard's "Federal" Gun.....	,,	365
Westley Richard's Universal Gun	,,	225
The "Marlin" Shooting Rifle.....	,,	80
The Sharpshooter's Club Rifle	,,	55
The Jeffery Cape Rifle.....	,,	325

And many other Patterns.

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BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

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GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
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CHALLENGE COMPETITION,
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With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Bubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES,
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS QUITE NEW.
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MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

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ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Size.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.
Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,336 tons, Captain S R Hartley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 1,412 tons, Captain J H Sherriff, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 4th October, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Dco, Baldnino 3,044 tons, Captain G Canepa, will sail to-day, for Genoa, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 2,021 tons, Captain R W Wilkins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 16th October, with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 920 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 239 cases opium, 12 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr H C Foreman, Mr H M Purvez, Mr Stewart, Miss Mullen, Mr Fonseca, Mr Mascarenhas, Mr and Mrs Platton and child, 8 others and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Dunn, Captain and Mrs Cuter, Miss Tytler, Miss Joist, Mr and Mrs J C Cole and infant, Major and Mrs Selwyn, Mrs Lee, Lieut Johnston, Mr H C Chalmers, Mr Stephens, Mrs Peebles, Mrs C & R Harvey, Mr and Mrs Hajee Ebrahim, Major and Mrs Clevoland, Mr Stewart and 65 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox..... Capt F S Pelham, R N .....Cruise
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr T W Kemp, R N.....Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowcell.....Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr E R Pears .....Cruiser
Tenasserim .....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala .....Capt G H Heweet, R N.....Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
H M S Assaye .....Comdr R M Sandilands.....Torpedo Gunboat
R I M S Hardinge..Comdr G J Baugh .....R I Marine
H I Assaye .....Comdr Browne.....Transport
H M S Sindian.....Comdr Wright .....Transport
H T Montrose ..... Capt Martyr.....17-11.....Transport
H T Orotava ..... Capt Collins .....15-11.....Transport
Richard Grech ...178 Capt Nimmo.....Government
* Torpedo Boat No 102...Lt Comdr J G Hughes, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N.....
4 Torpedo Boats .....
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Thorndale	1971	McDonald	Antwerp		M M & Co
G	Gan Macnab	1412	Sherriffe			T M & Co
C & R	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah.	19-11	B & P S N Co
F	Setara	3327	Goss	Capetown		M M & Co
D	Dalhousie	259	Hill.	H S Perim	15 11	B & P S N Co
M	Ashruf	2202	Newly	Chittagong	20-11	H C Jeesub
N	Mohammadi	1252	Gally	R S Ports	20-11	B & P S N Co
Q	Guildhall	1658	Fall	Genoa	20-11	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	15-11	Shepd & Co	
Bahadur	592	Fakeer	Mangalore	14-11	Do	
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	15-11	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
3	Doo Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-11	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2761	Isola	Colombo	17-11	F R S N Co
5	Ballaarat	2861	Summer	China	2-12	P & O Co
6	Valetta	2971	Cubitt	China	1-11	P & O S N Co
15	Bombay	2056	Morsat	Antwerp	2-11	J M & Co
16	Dunblane	2401	Martin	Dunkirk	18 11	W & A G & Co

P. & O. DOCK.

Nietsiale	2234	Hadden	Repairing	W & A G & Co	

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shahnoor	2188	Smith	R S Ports	24-11 E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Java s	McDiarmid	Busrah, Nov 1
14	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, Oct 21
	Clan MacNab s	Sherrif	Glasgow, Oct 4
	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta
	Chanda s	Wilkins	Calcutta, Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	E F Ferdinand s	Martinolich	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Doo Balduino, Captain Canepa, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Genoa, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Arrived from
10	Umballa	Calcutta
10	Mascotte	Calcutta
10	Neldenfels	Bremen
11	Rajah	Calcutta
11	Umzinto	Calcutta
12	Palamcotta	Rangoon
12	Clan Macfadyen	
12	Bullmba	Rangoon
12	Schanzfels	Bremen

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 14th instant, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 19th, instant about noon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—2 bales cotton, 1,004 cwt linseed, 10,810 cwt tool seed and 3,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cw cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co
Thorndale s—1,803 cwt rapeseed and 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dublane s—2,000 cwt maize, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Guildhall s—1,001 cwt gingelly seed, Narayen Sunderjee and Co; 100 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2 000 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Guildhall s—4,930 cwt castorseed, and 17,154 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 case carpets, A K Joshi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 120 cwt shark fins, R Dhunjee and Co.
Valetta s—321 boxes silver dollars, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—6, 317, 268 and 461.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—160, 365 and 29.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Tours in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—187, 324 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—516, 304 and 31.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8-30 a.m.—Morning Service, Mr Wright.
6-15 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev Walter Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Morning Service, Rev Walter Seed.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Mr Frank Anderson, M H.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, preacher the Rev. A. S. Crichton, M.A.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service in the United Free Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—102 tune 26.
Hymns—123, 115, and 127.
Anthem—No. 11.
Collection for the St George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—259 and 366.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—243, 369 and 365
Offertories on behalf of St George's Hospital.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral), Preacher Rev Fr Page.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral), preacher Rev Fr Traill.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-3 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—35, 360, 329, 40 and 283.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—265, 36 and 367.
Alms for St George's Hospital.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—280, 315 and 288.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—282, 287 and 12.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, SANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Offertories on behalf of St George's Hospital.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

"TWO ON THEIR TRAVELS."

MRS. COLQUHOUN, wife of the gifted Anglo-Indian engineer and author who has written on half the countries of the world, has just published through Heinemanns, a brightly written volume with the above title. It makes no claim to literary brilliance, but is just the light chatty narrative which any woman who has travelled could write if she would, after getting rid of the idea that she is writing for the public, and attempting to do more than is desirable. "Here is my book which I have written and drawn," she writes. "It is not very well written and not at all well drawn, but it has one merit. It gives a picture of strange countries as they appeared to a commonplace inexperienced traveller; and as there are many such people who long to see these countries and who are shut in and prevented by circumstances, I hope my book may prove a little window to some; that they may look out of their narrow, grey walled-in world and see through my eyes the glorious sunshine and varied life in these foreign lands." What bright little pictures she paints and what charming little illustrations she draws. Mrs. Colquhoun is afraid she will be accounted ill-natured in places. Not at all; a picture would not be life-like if it were all light and no shade. And she begins to paint them the moment she embarks. She never saw a woman who looked really decent on a long sea voyage. "In the first place, one's hair is always out of curl." Of course she knows that when nature fails art steps in to the rescue, but even art cannot withstand a stiff breeze and damp spray, and we are told of a lady who trusted to art and whose front coiffure was always perched on her nose or on one of her ears. When the weather gets hot and punkas are started it is even worse. Nature simply settles in long wisps over the forehead; but art has a way of rising and falling "en masse." The small minority of women whose hair curls naturally—and who are always unreasonably stuck-up about it, since it implies no peculiar merit—certainly score on a sea voyage—but unless they practically keep in their cabins or the saloons all day their faces get red and rough with the wind and their noses peel in the sun. Arrived at Colombo the lady traveller first made the acquaintance of the Oriental trader and was tempted by many things. Her husband, however, was a tower of strength. "If you want silver things," said he, "don't buy this trash, wait till you get to Singapore." The same wise counsels carried her from lace and embroideries, though she did not quite escape the fascinations of ivory. However one piece of advice is good and founded on experience: "Don't buy precious stones at Colombo." Mr. Colquhoun was offered a "lustrous ruby" for eighty rupees. "Give you one," said he. "No, no! Very lovely stone, very cheap," replied the merchant. "Here's three rupees," said Mr. Colquhoun, holding up the coin, but never thinking it would be taken. The man looked round, and saw that the decks were being cleared. "All right, I take," said he, as he snatched the rupees and fled over the side, leaving in exchange a bit of red glass. Mr. Colquhoun is a Scot, and his wife tells us he would rather have lost hundreds in a legitimate business transaction.

Java, to Mrs. Colquhoun, is "one of the fairest spots on God's big, wonderful, beautiful world." One never gets quite out of sight of the distant blue hills, ragged and broken in outline, for they are all of volcanic origin. It is a country of flowing water. Tiny streamlets trickle everywhere from the summits of those broken mountains; joining together they form numerous swift mountain streams, dashing and leaping at times and at others flowing silently in some deep ravine overhung with masses of tropical foliage. Man has been very busy too, and the hilly country as well as the plains is terraced into innumerable paddy-fields. The country looks as if dotted with irregular-shaped pieces of looking-glass, for in the water-mirror are reflected the blue sky, fleecy clouds, and back-ground of mountains. Here and there is a patch of vivid emerald which betrays the young paddy and near by, perhaps, a bronze square which shows a ripe field. Through these fields run the straightest of roads bordered by trees, and all day long a busy stream toils along this road. Word pictures of this vivid description are numerous in the volume and the pictures do not lack life. Rows of bare-legged people at work are shown in them—people whose heads are protected by white cloths, and whose scanty garments are reflected in patches of crimson, orange, or red-brown which stain the mirror at their feet. How graphically she describes the Dutch ladies in their sarongs and kibayas, stockingless, with their pink ankles and heels plainly visible as they shuffle along. Imagine European ladies in Bombay in an adaptation of the sari until late in the afternoon, and we can understand how both the authors and her husband were startled. But we must hasten away from the capital and the country round it to see a little picture of a travelling company and dancing-girl, performing by the wayside near a village. The dancer is a slight girl of about eleven or twelve years, with a pretty mignonne little dark face, sleek black hair twisted up with silver pins, slender brown arms and bare shoulders, and the tiniest little hands, whose red-stained fingers are constantly outspread and quivering. She wears a blue and yellow sarong which comes over the hips and is fastened with a silver belt. She has a pale blue slendang wound round her shoulders and passed through her belt, and this she uses every now and then, waving it, letting it fall out with the breeze or giving the falling end a saucy little toss out behind. There is no quick step, the unshod feet are twisted from heel to toe with supple stiffness, the body turns, the arms are held out, the outstretched hands with quivering little fingers are bent sharply up from the wrists. The child is a gipsy. She has supreme self-control, the little air of unconscious mannerism of a trained performer; she is little and graceful, and reminds the writer of a danseuse on a grassy knoll outside a ruined Moorish palace in Southern Spain.

The book is confined to sketches of what Mrs. Colquhoun actually saw and heard, but she quotes an amusing story told her by a Formosan lady missionary. A young Japanese who had been converted to Christianity kept up a correspondent with her when she went home. "And now as you are my soul's friend," he wrote, "I can no longer conceal from you some painful news, and I feel sure that at this unfortunate moment I shall have your deepest sympathy. I am about to be married." The letter went on to state that the writer believed the young lady to be everything that could be desired, but that he had no inclination towards matrimony, which he regarded as a clog to an intelligent man, and had only yielded for the sake of peace to the representations of his father and brothers. One cannot feel that women are exactly in a bad position in Japan, but there is still much to be done for them before they can take their places as the real equals of their husbands. Yet it is gratifying to find that the matrimonial martyr of whom the missionary lady told the authoress, in a subsequent letter referred to his bride in terms of evident pride as "my dear young wife." And then we find ourselves in Vladivostock. Mrs. Colquhoun's volume should be read along with her husband's "Mastery of the Pacific" for the two run together and the smaller volume furnishes the lighter vein which the larger one ignores. Mrs. Colquhoun accompanied her husband in the tour he made in the Far East a year ago, where he obtained the materials for his "Monthly Review" article on Manchuria in Transformation and was at Khabarovsk with him when he met the twenty-nine generals. A Russian officer of rank, says Mrs. Colquhoun, irreverently, is the most gorgeous person, and seems to put on full dress uniform as soon as he gets up, probably before he washes. "I am not sure that he does not sleep in it, stars and all," says she. Had Mr. Colquhoun been so plain spoken as his fair travelling companion in his earlier works of travel, we fear his journeyings might have been considerably curtailed. Two would possibly never have gone on their travels. But there is not a single ill-natured word in the whole volume. Of smart, incisive, epigrammatic writing there is an abundance.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STANDARD OIL CO.

THE fact that the United States Government have been induced to ask, through their Ambassador in London, a question concerning the refusal of the Government of India to permit the Standard Oil Company to exploit the Burma oil fields is instructive. It is a testimony to the power of the huge industrial Corporations in the land of the "Almighty Dollar" and shows that "a little bit of bluff" by any of these gigantic combinations of capital goes a long way. Beyond that it can have no interest for us, for the Government of India will still do as they like in the matter. The earth does not yet entirely belong to Yankee capitalists; and in spite of Mr. Libby we do not anticipate that their exclusion from the Burma oil fields will become a "casus belli" or lead to commercial reprisals in the way of discrimination against Indian products which find their way to the United States. The Government of India have properly decided that no concession for the exploitation of the resources of Burma shall be given to a foreign company. The Standard oil magnates have been very much surprised thereat, but British commercial men would have been much more astonished if an American Syndicate had been permitted to get ahead of them in a British possession which has yet to be greatly developed. The history of the Standard Oil Company's application is worth recalling. After an investigation into the possibilities of the petroleum industry in Burma, made about two years ago, it was decided to start a refinery business in Burma, the intention being to purchase the crude oil from the producers. The Standard Oil Company in its ramifications covers the Colonial Oil Company and the Anglo-American Oil Company, and the operations of the Syndicate in Burma were to proceed under the names of the two latter concerns. The refinery was intended to be the enterprise of the Colonial Company, but the ideas of the American capitalists underwent some change on the discovery that almost the entire native crude production of oil was already controlled by a Corporation holding valuable concessions. Thereupon, the Colonial Company made an application to enter the productive field and, this being refused, the Standard officials appear to have followed it up by a similar request in the name of the Anglo-American Oil Company. This concern is called a British Corporation, but it is simply the agency by which the Standard's interests are represented in the United Kingdom. The second application has also met with a refusal from the Government of India. After the decision in the first instance, and pending the result of the Anglo-American Company's effort, Mr. Libby, a representative of the great oil syndicate, who came out to India specially to endeavour to influence the Government of India, sought to enlist the help of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He put his case in a letter which contained some curious exhibitions of characteristic American "bluff," and added a complaint regarding double discrimination by the Railway authorities against the Standard Company's oil.

Under certain conditions, sites and premises are granted by the Railway administrations for bulk oil depots, but by a recent order it has been directed that this permission should be interpreted as applying to British companies only. The same order directed that applications for such sites from the Standard and other foreign companies should be referred to the Department for instructions. Under this rule the Standard Company were debarred from distributing their oil by railway except in packages, but on their application in this matter being referred to Simla, Government decided that in the transport of bulk oil by rail and its storage on railway premises, the same facilities should be open to American as to other suppliers. On this point, therefore, the grievance of the Standard Company no longer exists, but as to the larger issue, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce very rightly declined to take action. They pointed out that Government reserve to themselves the right of refusing prospecting concessions in any part of India or Burma, and that they had in fact been refused at times to British subjects and syndicates. They added for Mr. Libby's edification that they considered the Government of India were wise in maintaining this right to grant or refuse concessions. So far as the members of the Chamber of Commerce interested in the Burma oil industry were concerned, it was observed that they would certainly oppose the grant of any concession to the Standard Company and its allied syndicates. The reply was the only one that could be given to Mr. Libby, albeit he indulged in a little "tall talk" about commercial treaties, and the likelihood of American reprisals against Indian exports to the United States. It is somewhat amusing to read Mr. Libby's naive statement that the Standard magnates were as much surprised at being denied the "right" to exploit oil territory as if their representatives had been denied food and shelter in India. Of course they were; in his calm assurance the Yankee imagines that he has a predestined "right" to exploit the whole universe, and it is somewhat disconcerting to his colossal audacity to discover that there are corners of the globe where his commercial expansiveness finds an obstacle. The intervention of the American Ambassador in the present matter is an outcome of that American expansion which would apply the commercial version of the Monroe doctrine to the whole world.

CONCESSIONS TO CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Some time ago Government recognised the necessity of helping all officers of British Cavalry by allowing them to hire out Government horses as chargers at £10 per annum instead of asking them to buy them out of their own pockets. They have now done better and will provide chargers free of cost. After much deliberate consideration the Government have sanctioned young officers joining Native Cavalry regiments receiving a grant of Rs.500 towards the purchase of one charger. If Government desire still further to assist the Native Cavalry officer there is one item of expense, which falling on the pockets of the British officer of Native Cavalry should most undoubtedly be borne by Government, and that item is the fact that non-commissioned officers travelling on remount duty have to travel (excepting the case of the XI. Bengal Lancers to the Probinabad Farm) at their own expense. They are truly permitted to travel on Army Form E—a very cheap concession on the part of Government as it costs nothing. It has been generally ruled by Generals Commanding that British and not Native officers, as was formerly the case, should be employed in purchasing the remounts needed annually for their regiments. When formerly Native officers were sent their expenses were made good to them from regimental funds, but the British officer cannot accept payment from these same funds, because they are the property of the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the regiments who give a donation of one and a half months' pay, or more, to each fund on being enlisted or promoted, and who subscribe to the same at regular monthly rates. For the British officer to accept any monies from these funds would be "infra dig." and quite incorrect. Here is a chance for Government to step in, and remove a burden from the British officer which he bears patiently even though he may not consider it a just imposition on his pocket. If selected he cannot refuse to go. The horses are bought, trained, and maintained solely for the use of Government who has not to expend a penny for their purchase. The regiment purchase them from their Chanda fund, and have the horses to send in a return for the money spent. The British officer detailed to purchase them can show a deficit in his banking account varying with the distance he has to travel, and may earn either kudos or blame from his superior officers in return for his outlay. Were a British officer of British Cavalry ordered to purchase remounts for his regiment he would travel at Government expense.

MR. LOUIS DANE will officiate as Foreign Secretary to Government from 1st December next, Mr. H. S. Barnes being placed on deputation in connection with the Durbar ceremonies from that date.

BOTH Sir Edward Law and Mr. Ibbitson visited the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli on their way down from Simla. There are some fifty patients now in Major Semple's care, a fact which proves the great necessity for antirabic treatment on scientific lines in India.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Bombay, leaves Poona for Delhi on the evening of the 18th instant and arrives at Delhi on the 20th inst. The Lieutenant-General Commanding will be accompanied by Brigadier-General J. A. Barlow, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command; Major C. E. Baynes, Assistant Military Secretary; Lieutenant E. S. Sandys, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant A. F. C. Williams, D S. O. Aide-de-Camp.

EUROPEAN visitors to Kashmir this summer, says the "Pioneer," found all prices had risen to such an extent that the cost of living at Srinagar or Gulmarg or in house boats or in camp was a most serious consideration.

THERE appears to be some probability of a motor car service being established between Tinnevelly and Trevandrum. If this is done quickly, it is likely to become popular before the railway comes into Quilon, an event that is at least two years off yet.

THE Cairo Detectives have been lately looking for a German of the name of Gustave Roth who is accused of having stolen a magnificent collection of postage stamps and is believed to have gone to Port Said. He is also accused of appropriating a collection of ancient coins, worth 150,000 marks. One of these coins, bearing the effigy of Julius Cæsar, is worth 3,000 marks.

MR. GROVE, the leader of the African Exploration and Traction Company's expedition from Blantyre, has, on returning to the coast, been detained by the Governor of Mozambique, according to Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar, owing to his having adversely criticised the Portuguese administration in the interior. The expedition remains in the Moravis country, and is being protected solely by the native chiefs.

LAWN TENNIS players in India should note that at a meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association in London on the 22nd October, a new rule was passed under which the server will no longer be compelled to have one foot on the base line. He will serve with both feet behind the line and no penalty will attach to the lifting of either foot in the act of service. This rule has been in force in America for some time and has worked well, as the vexatious difficulty about the "foot fault" immediately disappeared with its introduction.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway on the morning of the 11th at Sanoda, five stations out of Lucknow, on the way to Saharunpore. A goods train came into violent collision with a train carrying girders, with the result that many of the coolies on the latter suffered. The casualties are returned at 9 killed and 36 injured. It is said that the signals between Sanoda and the next station were defective, while the drivers could not see each other's lights owing to a heavy fog.

THE Maritzburg "Times" learns that the visit to India of the Immigration Commissioners—Messrs. De Gersigny and Henrique Shepstone, C. M. G.—has been postponed until February next year. Owing to the fact that the Viceroy will not return to Calcutta until November, and that his time will then be taken up with preparations for the great Darbar on the 1st January, it was thought advisable to thus postpone the departure of the Commissioners.

THE race of Malaprops continues to flourish with unabated vigour, as the three following stories will testify. It was in the Bloemsbury district. The mistress of the house was slowly recovering from a severe illness. "Let me recommend you, marm," said her maid "to try a little of So-and-so's 'dissipated' soup." A canvasser was beseeching an old man to promise his vote. But he only succeeded in arousing the electors' ire "Surely, sir," said the veteran, "I can use my own expression,"—his term for discretion. A North-country corporation were recently discussing the advisability of having a gondola on the lake of the principal park in the city. "Gentlemen", said a Councillor, what a "waste of public money! Why not have two gondolas and breed from them!" The speaker had an idea that gondolas were a species of wildfowl.

A CONTEMPORARY tells a story of a dinner given by a philanthroppst to reformed criminals, to which he invited a number of other persons. In the middle of dinner a visitor complained that he had missed his watch. Immediately the host ordered all the lights to be turned out. Then he announced that unless the person who had a watch which did not belong to him placed it in the middle of the room before he had counted a hundred the police would be called in. When the lights were turned up there were thirty-three watches in the middle of the room, so goes the story. But a more psychologically correct way of ending it would be to say that when the lights were turned up there were no watches on the floor, and none left in the pockets of any of the other visitors. The story, however, is a true one, and that is why it is not psychologically sound.

THE Superior of the Catholic Mission at Allahabad is organising a General Congress of the Tertiaries of the Order of St. Francis to meet at Allahabad next year at which delegates from every part of India and Ceylon are expected to join. At a recent meeting of the Congregation held at the Bishop's Palace, presided over by the Very Rev. Fr. Francis, Superior of the Mission, among others a telegram from His Holiness the Pope and letters from the Archbishops of Agra and Calcutta and the Bishops of Lahore, Kandy and Pondicherry, supporting and expressing approval of the scheme, were read out, and the Secretary of the Order, Mr. O. M. Obiene, was directed to convey the thanks of the Allahabad Congregation to the Supporters. The Superior and Fr. Angelo, the Director, are working zealously for the success of this important movement.

VERNACULAR translations of official military literature are admittedly difficult to make, but it is the duty of the Indian authorities to see that there is no unnecessary delay in providing such translations when important orders are issued. Thus the new Infantry Drill, 1902, came out in June and it should be apparent to anyone with knowledge of the Native Army that the authorised vernacular version should be published as soon as possible. But so far as we can learn, nothing has been done, and it se

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RISING IN MOROCCO.

EUROPEANS IN DANGER.

BRITISH CRUISERS TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Owing to disorders at Tetuan a Spanish mail steamer has been sent to embark the Europeans.

LATER.

Three British cruisers from Gibraltar have gone hastily to Tetuan, where there is a serious Kabyle rising, endangering the Europeans there.

The tribesmen, who repelled a force of armed inhabitants, are now close to the town. Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, Chief of the Sultan's Bodyguard, has left London for Tangier.

[Tetuan is a town of Morocco about 23 miles south-south-west from Ceuta and 44 miles south-east from Tangier. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and has on the summit of the hill a castle which is the residence of the Governor. The streets are narrow, unpaved, and dirty, and with few exceptions the houses are poor. Some of the numerous mosques, however, are handsome. The principal manufactures are gunbarrels coarse woollen cloths, and woollen and silk sashes. The harbour of Tetuan at the mouth of the Martil allows only small vessels to cross the bar, and the roadstead is much exposed to the east. There is some export trade in cattle, grain, fruit, leather, and wool, principally to Gibraltar. The population of Tetuan is estimated at about 20,000, and of these five thousand are Jews. Tetuan is said to have been founded in 1492 by refugees from Granada. It was taken by storm on 4th February, 1860, by the Spaniards under O'Donnell, but restored to Morocco when peace was concluded. The so-called Bay of Tetuan is little more than the straight stretch of coast between Cape Mazari on the south and Cape Negro on the north, but the prominence of these two headlands gives it an appearance of depth.

The Kabyles in Algeria and Tunis are said to number 960,000. They are a branch of the Berber race, among whom the most remarkable are the Beni Mzab and the Touregs. The Berbers generally, in the middle heights, their complexion is brown, and sometimes almost black with brown and glossy hair. They are sparely built out, robust, and graceful, and their features approach the European type. They are believed to represent the ancient Mauritanians, Numidians, Gætulians, etc. They live in huts or houses, and practise various industries amongst which are the smelting of iron, copper, and lead, manufacture of gun barrels, agricultural implements, knives swords gunpowder, and a species of black soap. Some of the tribes breed mules, asses, and stock in considerable numbers, but many of the Berbers live by plunder. The country which the Kabyles inhabit is usually regarded as consisting of two divisions, the Kabylia of the Jurjura and Lesser Kabylia. It is admitted on all hands that the Berbers are the main aboriginal element in the population of northern Africa, and that at one time or other they have occupied the whole tract of country from Egypt in the east to the Canary Islands in the west. The Kabyle enjoys the individual proprietorship of his garden and his orchards. He has his fig trees, olives, and wines, vegetables and tobacco. Active, energetic, and enterprising the Kabyle is to be found far from home as a soldier in the French army, as a workman in the towns, as a field labourer, as a pedler or trader earning by steady effort the means of purchasing his bit of ground in his native village. The governing authority in the community is the Jemaa or general gathering of the citizens—every man old enough to keep the fast of the Ramadha having a right to take part in the proceedings. Its chief executive officer, the Amin, is chosen by the good will of his fellows, receives no remuneration, and withdraws from his functions as soon as he loses the confidence of the electorate.]

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

M. PELLETAN'S ECONOMY.

DISPLEASING TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Russian Official Circles are concerned at the reduction of the French Navy in the Mediterranean. The "Novoe Vremya" says it is now a mere plaything, and demands a speedy change.

THE CAPE IMMIGRATION BILL.

PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS.

The Cape Immigration Bill has been passed, but in a considerably amended form.

THE JEWS IN RUMANIA.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR RESENTS THEIR PERSECUTION.

RUMANIAN MINISTER SLIGHTED.

The "Jewish Chronicle" is authorized to announce that, as an expression of regret and displeasure at the continued persecution of the Jews in Rumania, the Rumanian Minister in London was not invited to the Inaugural Banquet of the new Lord Mayor, Sir M. Samuel.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said that the trans-Siberian route will not be overlooked in settling mail contracts.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that he had no information regarding the reports of Russian trade overtures to Afghanistan.

VISITORS FOR INDIA.

One hundred and fifty passengers, including the Maharajah of Kuch Behar and several of Lord Kitchener's Staff, left London for Marseilles to-day.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

P. W. D. CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

Mr. Butterfield, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, United Provinces, is transferred temporarily to the Accounts Branch, and is posted to the Madras Examiner's Office as Deputy Examiner.

Mr. Tomkins, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Examiner's Office of the United Provinces.

Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction from leave, officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Department, during Mr. Brereton's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. Home, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is promoted temporarily to Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Blake is appointed Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Grant, Supervisor, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment as Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Trotter, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maharatta Railway, is granted combined leave for 12 months.

Mr. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. Wheeler, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Railway Accounts Branch, Bombay, to the North-Western Railway.

Major Murray, R. E., District Traffic Superintendent, on return to Government service, is posted or employment on the North-Western Railway.

Captain G. R. Hearn, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, is posted for employment on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire with effect from the 14th instant.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

THE CASE OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 13th instant, states :—

There is strong demand among Members of Parliament interested in India for the resumption of the Indian Budget Debate. Government are accused of a wish to burke discussion on the case of the 9th Lancers.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

REPRESENTATION BY THE UNITED STATES' AMBASSADOR.

It is reported that the American Ambassador has asked for an explanation of the refusal of the Indian Government to allow the Standard Oil Company a footing in Burma.

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE TEA WAREHOUSE RING.

Buyers at the Gun Wharf are increasing, and the revolt against the tea clearing house, which is spreading, has every chance of success.

LATER.

The "Indian Daily News" London Correspondent telegraphing on the 13th instant, states :—

The tea clearing house to-day decided to admit selling to brokers and to equalise the clearing and sampling charges.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria is ill with a severe attack of influenza.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S HEALTH.

Sir John Woodburn's general condition has not improved recently but the weather has been somewhat trying. The Guide go on Sunday up the river or the next day, and it is hoped that on returning the climatic conditions may be more favourable.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

A Press communique states:—Owing to reports appearing in the home papers as to the difficulty experienced by soldiers on discharge and transfer to the reserve in obtaining employment, which is largely due to their want of training as mechanics and in trades, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is consulting officers commanding British units as to the possibility of affording greater encouragement and opportunity to soldiers to learn useful trades during their leisure time. It is hoped that now that the standard of education in the army is much higher than it used to be, such measures, if found possible, may be attended with success.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOER GENERALS.

QUESTION OF INCREASED GRANT TO TO BE CONSIDERED.

AMNESTY TO REBELS REFUSED.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London, yesterday, says it is reported from Brussels that during Tuesday's interview the Boer generals asked Mr. Chamberlain for an increased grant and an amnesty for rebels transported and kept in custody, and also for permission for Mr. Kruger and others to return to Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply was that he would consider the money question during his tour, but that he would never consent to treat the rebels and Boers who had fled and] intrigued in Europe in the same way as honourable enemies who had remained in the field.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 14.

The Tilak case was heard this morning.

Tai Maharaj, further examined, gave the history of her Aurangabad visit and how she was treated there.

The case was then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, NOVEMBER 14.

Three team matches were shot off to-day in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The shooting was good and the weather was not very misty Several officers visited the Camp during the evening. The following are the results of to-day's shooting :—

MATCH II.—Gillespie Memorial Cup.
Open to teams of eight.

This match was won by the Shropshire Light Infantry, making 696 points. They won the Cup and also Rs. 150. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry made 695 points and won Rs. 50.

The same match for natives was won by the 17th Bombay Infantry with 682 points. They won the Cup and Rs.86. The 7th Bombay Infantry made 665 points and won Rs. 50. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry made 663 points and won Rs. 30.

MATCH XXV.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
Open to teams of four.

In this match the Royal Scots made 124 points and won Rs. 60 ; the Mounted Infantry 91 points and Rs. 46 ; and the Royal Scots (2nd team) made 90 points and won Rs. 40.

Seven teams competed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

On the completion of his tenure on the 26th inst. by Brigadier-General Gilchrist, commanding the Madras District, Brigadier-General Browne will be confirmed in the command of a second class district and posted to Mandalay ; while Colonel V. A. Schalch from Bengal becomes Colonel on the staff at Bellary and officiates in command of the Madras district.

In succession to Brigadier-General Barlow, who vacates on the 7th proximo, Colonel Greenfield from Simla becomes Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay, Lieut.-Colonel DeCourcy Hamilton succeeding Colonel Greenfield as Assistant Adjutant General at Army head-quarters.

BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting of the committee of this fund held on Wednesday in the Municipal Corporation Hall, presided over by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, the quarterly report of the sub-committee embodying the progress of the new "School for the Blind" shortly to be established from the fund was approved and adopted.

The school is shortly to be established in a house which the Committee has rented for the purpose near the Byculla Club. All arrangements are now well nigh complete, and it is proposed to request his Excellency the Governor to perform the opening ceremony of the school about the middle of January next.

An offer of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. B. D. Petit for the establishment of a free studentship in the name of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., was accepted with thanks. It is gratifying to the Committee to realize that the public are beginning to take an interest in the new institution which promises to do very useful work in course of time, and it is to be hoped that ladies and gentlemen will similarly come forward to assist the work by endowing free studentships of Rs. 5,000 or giving contributions, all of which will be thankfully received,

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

A Royal progress through close upon eight miles of London streets on Saturday ; a State thanksgiving Service in the Metropolitan Cathedral on Sunday ; and a magnificent military display on the Horse Guards Parade on Monday should go far to satisfy that love of spectacles which it is now the fashion to credit the averageLondoner with possessing However that may be, it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and although the inhabitants of the capital are always delighted to see their popular sovereign and his equally beloved consort it cannot honestly be said that the procession of last week excited that keenness of interest that it would have done had we not been surfeited with the pomp and ceremony of exalted functions. Not that there were not big and enthusiastic crowds to hail their Majesties along the extended route. The concourse was of respectable dimensions on the north side of the Thames and extremely dense on the south or Surrey side. This was doubtless as the chief actors in the moving scenes of six days ago would have desired. In his carefully worded and evidently sincere reply to the address presented to him by the County Council at the first halting place in Trafalgar, his Majesty said :—"Your confidence that my favour will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well founded ; and of the numerous and important questions which come under your consideration none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those which regard directly the welfare of the poorer classes, especially in this and other great cities." I cannot help thinking that the remarkably cordial welcome that greeted the King and Queen as they passed through the unfashionable streets of Southwark was in no small degree owing to the fact that the toilers of London know that ever since he sat on he Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the poor his Majesty has entertained the kindly sentiments he so felicitously expressed in reply to the County Council's address. It is perhaps worthy of note that the County Councillors with that freedom from convention which is one of their chief distinction more than once cheered the King while he was making his reply without waiting as etiquette ordains until he had finished. But this innovation did not seem to displease his Majesty any more than a little incident that occurred in the Borough Road just after the transpontine mayors had presented their addresses.

"As the Royal carriage was starting", says an observer, "a lusty-voiced citizen in the crowd with more loyalty than regard for forms and ceremonies shouted three cheers for 'Edward', and three rousing cheers were given by all assembled, and as the King smilingly acknowledged them there was much waving of hats and kerchiefs." Albeit there was not too much sun—how seldom there is alas ! at this period of the year—the weather was ideal, quite warm enough to stand about without a danger of catching a chill. The sight of the troops in their thick sombre overcoats was ludicrous in the circumstances, but it could have been no joke for the wearers. Everybody says that the military portion of the spectacle was spoilt by the coddling of the War office, and surely when it was seen how warm a day it was likely to be, the order might have been countermanded as it was in the case of the staff. Apart from this everything went off extremely well, and if I may be used the expression in this august connection the whole thing was extremely well stage-managed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

On Monday morning readers of the newspapers were presented with an unexpected piece of news, and a piece of news as important as it was unlooked for. A communique announced that the Colonial Secretary would, at an early date, proceed to South Africa to examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain said the official announcement hopes to have the opportunity of conferring with the representatives of all the different interests concerned and to consider their views as to future policy. He proposes to leave England in the latter part of November, and expects to return by the beginning of March. His visit will include the Cape, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal. To the above was added unofficially that the step upon which Mr. Chamberlain and the Cabinet have determined has the cordial concurrence of Lord Milner, who is of opinion that the visit of the Colonial Secretary will have excellent results for South Africa.

It is long since any decision of the Government has attracted so much attention, and never before have they done anything that meets with such universal approval. Conservatives, Liberal Unionists, Liberals, Radicals, Bannermen, Roseberyites, Boer Generals, all join in applauding this new departure and in anticipating the best results. Strangely enough similar unanimity prevails almost all over the Continent the only strictures we have heard so far coming from the Belgian and Dutch Press. In South Africa it is the same. The Loyalists are delighted ; the Bond, or perhaps I should say the Bond Press, are in a sneering frame of mind. For instance, the "South African News" makes jeers at the British Press "for writing about a middle-aged gentleman passing a few weeks in a comfortable ship and at comfortable hotels in a strain which would be fulsome if applied to an Alexander setting out to conquer an empire." This is rather ill-conditioned, but still we might very well be spared some of the details as to Mr. Chamberlain's arrangements, such for example that he will not sleep in an ordinary bed but on a brass bedstead ! The "South African News" is evidently blessed with extraordinary visual powers, for it professes to see in the visit the growth of a school of politicians and journalists which imagines that the colonies are going to be managed from London. A chance expression in the "Times" to our possession is a straw which shows how the wind is blowing. On a par with this sorry stuff is the talk of a certain class of Citymen interested financially in the mines of South Africa. According to these gentry the Cabinet and Mr. Chamberlain have made up their minds exactly what amount of taxation to put on the gold industry as its contribution to the war, but as the amount is much smaller than what most people at home would think fair the Colonial Secretary goes to South Africa merely to enable them to say that he has looked into the question on the spot, and thinks the sum they proposed quite reasonable. Clearly some curious notions prevail East of the site of Temple Bar. The public generally are inclined to think higher both of the Government and its most influential member than this, and give him the credit of going out to South Africa with a mind as open as is possible in the circumstances.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Some people say that for more reasons than one Mr. Chamberlain will not be sorry to escape from Parliament where Mr. Balfour badly equipped as, according to Mr. Boyce, he is for the purpose has not only to fight the regular Opposition, but has within the past few days had to deal with a certain amount of restiveness on the part of the Hughligans. The result of the Devonport Election does not seem to have greatly discouraged the Liberals, for none of their leaders now makes a speech without speaking most hopefully almost confidently of their chances at the general election. This they did not do two months ago. By the way I hear that a certain popular member of the Ministry, though not a Cabinet minister, told a well known Radical member the other day that the Government did not intend to have a dissolution until 1904, but perhaps he forgot that two years hence the rates for the new educational system will come into force, and if the non-conformists are not, as many think, merely bluffing, will be adding largely to the population of our goals. This would hardly be an ideal time for a general election.

THE NEW UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

In its way the appointment of Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell as head of "the Castle" is as important as Mr. Chamberlain's tour, and slightly more piquant. Sir Antony is not so well known in England as he is in India, but those who create public opinion in this country—I mean writers in the Press—know something about him, and on the whole Mr. Wyndham is thought to have done a wise thing in calling to his assistance, if only for a time, the great administrator who has recently returned from India. The "Times," however, does not seem to be quite happy, and lectures Sir A. P. Macdonnell in a rather grandmotherly fashion. For example as an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and the brother of a Nationalist member—a man cannot be blamed for a brother's absurd opinions—he is told that he must be peculiarly circumspect in maintaining an absolute neutrality in politics—a lesson it is admitted he must have learned during his Indian career. "Nobody desires to curb in any Irish official the warm feelings of attachment to their native land by which all Irishmen are moved, but the line between sentiment and policy should be clearly drawn. But what the "Times" seems to be afraid of is his possible influence on the coming settlement of the Irish Land question. Says the leading journal :—"The Irish Executive must be prepared for developments of the situation requiring more vigorous and resolute action than has yet been adopted. In any case, the police should be inspired with the sense of the paramount necessity of vigilance and activity. Sir Antony Macdonnell, who proved in India that he was not a man to be trifled with by the manufacturers of disorder, is well fitted to infuse this spirit into the force upon which the authority of the law and the defence of liberty so largely rest in Ireland. This work, rendered all the more important from the serious character of the recent importations of arms, is, perhaps, more likely to be fruitful than any suggestions for the settlement of the Irish land question which Sir Antony Macdonnell could furnish to his chief out of his Indian experience. There are agrarian problems both in Ireland and in India, but they differ so widely, in their historical origin, in their economic conditions, and in their legislative treatment, that it may be doubted if the study of the one group goes far to supply any materials for the solution of the difficulties presented by the other."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND MR. HENRY NORMAN.

The member for South Wolverhampton, Mr. H. Norman, is proving to be a useful representative, and his journalistic experience is standing him in good stead as a Parliamentarian. He has the courage of his convictions, and as the Secretary of State for India has just discovered, is not to be snuffed out by a smart official answer. Last Friday Mr. Norman asked Lord George Hamilton if he was aware that about 660 tons of railway material for the Madras railways were shipped from Middlesborough by the German steamer Rudesheimer and about 1,280 tons by another German vessel, the Goldenfels ; if he could state whether all the locomotives shipped from Middlesborough for the same destination have been conveyed in German steamers, and whether tenders for this freight were asked for from British shipowners ; if not, could he state why this preference had been given to Germans, and would he take steps to give British steam shipowners the opportunity of tendering for such freight in the future. This was the reply : "The Hon. member is mistaken in describing the Madras Railway for which, as stated in the question, these materials were ordered as an Indian Government railway. It is not a State line, but is the property of a company by whom arrangements for its working and maintenance are made. The question would seem, therefore, to have been addressed to me under a misapprehension." Mr. Norman has not taken this punishment lying down. He has decided to repeat the question with this preamble :—"To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Madras Railway Company is a company guaranteed by the Indian Government ; whether it has on its board an official of the India office acting as Government Director ; whether all tenders for materials and goods consigned to India and for freight are submitted to the approval of the India office through him ; whether payments by the company for the same are sanctioned by the India office before payment ; whether the India office takes one half of the surplus profits of the railway ; and whether the Government has the right to take over the railway on the 1st of April, 1907, and is he aware—then follows the original question printed above.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY AND LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Mr. Norman's rejoinder is neat, and might very well be imitated by such fierce opponents of British administration as Mr. William Digby, who to the obvious injury of his case will obstinately persist in calling a spade an ensanguined shovel, and who in a letter to the "Daily News"—fit receptacle !—stigmatises a statistical reply of Lord George Hamilton to Mr. Galloway Weir's question as to the yield of food crops per acre in India as "perhaps the grossest attempt to mislead the British public ever known." Ma conscience ! Mr. W. Digby goes on to say :—"Now, Sir, it was on the basis of figures thus discredited in advance, that Lord George Hamilton was permitted to make, unchallenged, the inaccurate statement he did make on Thursday last." Lord George Hamilton was not "permitted" to make unchallenged what Mr. William Digby calls the Secretary of State's "inaccurate statement." There was no permission whatever about the matter. Lord George Hamilton's statement was made in answer to an unstarred question. Consequently it was not delivered orally to the House of Commons. How in the circumstances it could have failed to be "unchallenged," I am quite at a loss to conceive. Mr. W. Digby then proceeds to lecture the Liberal leaders in a manner that must cause them some amusement unless on the Treasury bench, as in some other quarters, a deficient sense of humour prevails. Mr. W. Digby writes :—

"The seriousness of such a condition of things, and the indifference of the Liberal leaders in presence of the delusions which Lord George Hamilton never tires of uttering, makes the conduct of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Asquith, and others, unexplainable. The facts to the contrary, official and non-official, are in their hands, and impose upon them a duty which should not need a reminder from the outside, though even that has not been wanting. Mr. Asquith is especially condemnable. Moved, as being the man he is, he was bound to be moved, by certain statements I made to him in writing less than twelve months ago, he professed himself anxious for evidence. He received such evidence, "full measure, pressed down, running over." For all that he has done since to help the people of the most suffering and distressful country on the face of the earth, and that country British-ruled, he may have thrown the evidence I sent him into his waste paper basket. He has made no sign by voice or pen, save to absent himself from the House when the most important debate on India for many years began, and to remain absent throughout. Mr. W. Digby apparently does not see that his rather bold attack upon Mr. Asquith may not unfairly be said to recoil upon himself. If Mr. Asquith asks for evidence, and after obtaining it makes no sign by voice or pen, "evidently the evidence" has been found wanting. Mr. William Digby really should not give himself away in this reckless manner.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

If Mr. Galloway Weir does in the course of one revolving moon ask a good many questions in Parliament that are futile or frivolous, he occasionally puts some that cannot be objected to on those grounds, such, for instance, is the question he asked on Tuesday, namely, his invitation to Lord George Hamilton to state what steps have been taken by the Government of India, within the last two years, to develop technical and industrial education in India. The answer given by the Secretary of State was as follows :—"I have to refer the hon. member to my reply to the question asked by him on this subject on 24th July last, and my reply to the question of the hon. member for Bethnal Green (N. E. division) on 31st July last. I have not yet received from the Government of India their matured conclusions on the subject of technical and industrial educations, but I am aware that the subject is being very carefully considered by Lord Curzon's Government." It is, of course, satisfactory to know that this important subject is under the serious consideration of the Government of India, but it may be hoped that their "matured conclusions" will not be much longer delayed. In the meantime, one hears that the "attitude" of the powers that be in India towards industrial enterprises is to be very different from what it was a short time ago, and possibly this altered spirit may, in due course, extend from Simla to London if Whitehall is really so enmeshed in red tape as some "merchant adventurers" who profess to have had painful experience of its distrust of commercial enterprise, good as well as bad, frequently complain. A little bird has whispered to me that only recently a very big man in the English financial world, who had in his mind ambitious schemes that might have immensely benefited India, has, owing to the volume of cold water poured upon his proposals, retired in disgust. I can only hope that this story, if not wholly untrue, is at least considerably exaggerated. It would be a thousand pities if when attempts are being made to divert English capital to India, any overtures such as those I have alluded to were to fail owing to a too rigid adherence to unfortunate precedents or to antiquated principles.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 14,

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Marseilles Barcelona interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Tenerife interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	4	18 p.m.	68	53
Teheran	11	12	5 p.r.	2	53
Suez	11	2	48 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	29	0	3
" Karachi	0	24	0	9
" Madras	0	44	0	6

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia yesterday morning, were the Oxford Authentics whose arrival in India has been looked forward to with considerable interest by all followers of cricket throughout the Peninsula. The arrangements for their tour in this country, it will be remembered, were made by Mr F. H. Stewart, the honorary secretary of the Calcutta Cricket Club, who has co-operated with Mr. Everard Britten Holmes, the honorary secretary of the Authentics.

The team should have been captained by Mr. K. J. Key (Clifton and Surrey) in Bombay and in the matches to be played in Southern India, but this gentleman, owing to the illness of his wife, was unable to join the Oxford University men when they sailed for India on the 24th October. He will, however, sail direct to Calcutta in the P. & O. steamer Carthage, which is due on or about the 10th December. In his absence Mr. G. H. Clayton, the Northumberland County Captain, will take command of the team. Another circumstance which will greatly handicap the visitors in their ventures in Bombay will be the unavoidable absence of their best bowler, Mr. H. J. Powys-Keck, but he will, it is believed, join them in time for the match in Secunderabad. The other players who arrived in Bombay yesterday are :—F. G. H. Clayton (Harrow and Northumberland), H. B. Chinnery (Eton and Middlesex), Cecil Headlam (Rugby and Middlesex), R. A. Williams (Winchester and Berkshire), F. H. Hollins (Eton and Lancashire), G. H. Simpson-Hayward (Malvern and Worcestershire), J. B. Aspinall (Stonyhurst), J. E. Tomkinson (Eton and Cheshire), R. H. Raphael (Wellington), A. H. Hornby (Harrow and Cheshire), F. Kershaw (Cheltenham), and J. N. Ridley (Eton and Northumberland), Messrs. B. J. T. Bosanquet and P. F. Warner were among those who were booked for the trip to India, and their absence, it is believed, will greatly weaken the side.

During the time the visitors are in Bombay they will play the Bombay Presidency (Europeans) on the 17th, 18th, and 19th ; the Bombay Presidency (Hindus) 21st and 22nd ; and the Parsees on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. From Bombay the Authentics will proceed to Secunderabad, where they will play the Gymkhana on the 28th and 29th. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th December the Authentics will play the Mysore State in Bangalore. Thence they will proceed to Madras, where they meet the Madras Presidency on the 8th, 9th, and 10th December. Among other engagements which are more or less definitely made for the Authentics are visits to Lahore, Peshawur, Rawalpindi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mhow, and Muzaffarpur, with matches against the Punjab (on January 10th 12th, and 13th), North Punjab, Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, United Provinces, Ouds, Central India, and Behar Wanderers.

They will, of course, be present at the Coronation festivities at Delhi, and it is arranged that they will play "The Gentlemen of India" on the 5th, 6th, and 7th January. They will leave Bombay on the 21st February.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. F. G. H. CLAYTON

Mr. F. G. H. Clayton, who will captain the team of the Oxford Authentics in all their matches until the arrival in India of Mr. K. J. Key, was on his way to the Gymkhana practice nets when a representative of this journal intercepted him with a view to obtaining some of his impressions and opinions in regard to the coming tour. He has the built, at any rate, of a cricketer, and the manner in which he opened his shoulders at the nets gave promise of some excellent cricket later on. He was exceedingly willing to talk about the tour and is evidently very enthusiastic about it, and is looking forward to it with keen anticipation.

Asked what he thought of the arrangements made for the tour, he said he and all the members of the team thought them very satisfactory, and they were looking forward to all the matches with the greatest of pleasure. "None of us," he went on, "have been out to India before, and, consequently, we know little of the style of the native players nor how we shall be affected by the climate. However, none of us have any doubt at present that we shall pull through all right."

"What do you think of the capabilities of the members of your eleven ?"

"Well, of course, I know what they can do at home, and I consider it a good side. I do not know what sort of a team Bombay will be able to put into the field except from hearsay. I should imagine though that we shall be able to give our opponents a good game in all our matches. That remains to be seen, however."

"Have you seen the Gymkhana pitch ? What do you think of that as a specimen of an Indian ground ?"

"As a matter of fact I have hardly looked at it, but at any rate I don't think we shall have any trouble on the score of the grounds, we shall have to play on."

"You remarked that you were quite satisfied with the arrangements. What do you think of the programme so far as your games with native elevens are concerned ?"

"Oh ! I think it is satisfactory, of course we are very curious to get some experience of native cricket, and that part of the programme will be to us very interesting."

"But what was your opinion of the proposed All India match ? Would you not have liked to have played a mixed team of European and native players ?"

"Oh ! of course we should have very much liked such a match, but then we were informed that it was impossible. I was under the impression that such a team could not be brought together on account of caste difficulties."

This, we need hardly remind Indian cricketers, was not the reason why the All India match was abandoned. It was felt that to select a team representative of all India from such a galaxy of talent—European and native—as presented itself to the Committee would have involved difficulties which it would have been impossible to surmount. There were at least 30 players who would have had equal claims to places in a team of that kind.

"Of course," Mr. Clayton went on, "I have nothing at all to say about that. We would have liked to have played such a match, but we have had nothing to do with the arrangements, and as they stand we find them very satisfactory."

Last evening the Authentics had a couple of hours practice at the nets, and spent most of the time in wearing off the stiffness occasioned by the voyage. However, they showed pretty clearly that they are no mean batsmen, and that with the ball they are likely to do considerable execution.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental to Marseilles and London :—

Estcourt Mr E A and Mrs
Lacey Mrs and Miss
Lacey 2 Messrs
Lacey Master
Stapleton Capt
Leigh Lt Col and Mrs H P P
Leigh Miss
Mayward Mrs A H and infant
Eppes Miss
Coates Col and Mrs G H
Lysons Mrs H, child, infant and nurse
Mitchell Miss Alice
Price Miss F L
Bainbridge Surg Genl G and Miss
Liddell Mrs
Boyd Mr J
White Mrs
Hamilton Maj C
Waller Mrs C E F
Wales Mr and Mrs J A G
Bewley Miss G
Hales Miss
Wild Mr A G
Balfour Col J H
Sarkies Col S C
Errington Mrs J R
Hisley Mr and child
Procter Mrs C T
Rotarey Mr G A J
Barnard Miss H M
Purton Miss
Storm Mr M T
Longe Major F B
Trotter Mr H M G
Pawsnawe Miss
Balabridge Miss
West Mr C H and Master
Platton Mrs W and child
Fanshawe Miss Ethel M
Rogers Miss
Marsh Mr F
Harvey Mr Pillen
Dawe Mr T
Wight Mr P
Montgomery Miss E A
Harris Mr, Mrs E, infant and nurse
Smith Mr E
Chitty Capt A W
Howard Mr T H
Jackson Mr W
Hart Major Genl Sir R C, K C B and Lady
Gott Col, Mrs E O, child and nurse
Waller Lt Col, Mrs E A and child
Waller Miss
Bailey Capt
Phillips Capt R

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 31ST OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E.H. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails] of the 31st October. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Finlay Mr J
Legros Mr
Wallace Mrs H and 2 infants
Wenton Mr and Mrs
Barham Mrs C M and infant
Barham Miss
Ellis Mrs E H and 2 children
Bell Mrs J and 2 children
Currie Mr and Mrs Colin
Bigg Mr and Mrs R G
Jamieson Miss
McDonald Mrs & 4 daughters
Carter Mrs R E
Robinson Mrs Crow and child
Beaston Bell Mrs J R
Atkinson Mr and Mrs J M
Heard Mrs and Miss
Maitland Miss
Stephens 2 Miss
Headlam Mr C
Hagard Mr G Sampson
Tompkinson Mr J H
Hollens Mr F H
Clayton Mr F G H
Chinnerry Mr H B
Hornby Mr A H
Aspinall Mr
Kershaw Mr
Gray Mr W B
Martin Miss A
Macpherson Mr A G H
Cobb Miss
Penn Mrs
Baird Miss L
Proschwitzky Miss
Muirhead Mr C
Christie Mr A J W
Moyle Mr and Mrs P and infant
Goodeve Miss
Pritchard Capt A G
Beattie Mrs M
Walker Mr and Mrs and child
Hall Mrs L
Hall Miss
McNab Miss
Welch Mr J J
Bell Mr and Mrs and child
Wheeler Miss
Shortt Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

MacLean Sir James and Lady and 2 Misses
Rampini Mrs and child
Maxwell Mr B W and Mrs
Jones Mr H S
Patterson Lieut J
Poyse Mrs Agnew
Maynard Mr and Mrs
Harrington Mr Justice R
Ameer Ali Hon Mr Justice
Ameer Ali Mrs
Anersley Capt A and Mrs and child
Orr Mrs
Stickney Miss
Dean Miss
Stocker Dr and Mrs
Stocker Miss
Strachey Mr T E
Sheyer Capt J G and Mrs
Dalziel Miss C D
Curri Mrs and infant
Lukis Mr Justice
McGregor Mrs and 2 infants
Vakil, Mr V K
Buthar Mr W G
Prentes, Mr and Mrs N Hancock
Brett Hon Mr Justice and Mrs C M W
Harrington Mrs and infant
Heaton Mr and Mrs J J
Dunn Mr and Mrs G Owen
Sykes Mr O D
Macdonald Miss
McDonald Miss M G
Rice Mr G S E
Hudson Mr W A
Cooke Mr and Mrs J F and 2 infants
Puttock Condr J M
Carew Robinson Mr and Mrs
Lyell Mr A A
Leach Brig Genl
Dunne Mr and Mrs A M
Dawes Capt C D
Geidt Mr and Mrs Justice
Hawkins Mr and Mrs S S
Goodridge Mrs
Pert Mr and Mrs F J and child
Wilson Mr R A
Williams Mr B A
Raphael Mr R H
Orr Mr and Mrs P and infant
Francis Mr E B
McGregor Mr D
Venis Miss
Venis Miss A
Chamier Mrs and child
Seymour Mrs H
Bell

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMAN MATERIAL FOR MADRAS RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Oct. 24, Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that about 6'0 tons of Railway material for the Madras railways were shipped from Middlesborough by the German steamship Rudesheimer on July 4, and about 1,230 tons by the German steamship Goldenfels on June 27; if he can state whether all the locomotives shipped from Middlesborough for the Madras railways, since 1886, have been carried by German steamships, and whether tenders for this freight have been asked from British shipowners; if not, can he state why this preference has been given by an Indian Government railway to German firms; and will he take steps to give British steamship owners the opportunity of tendering for such freight in future.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. member is mistaken in describing the Madras Railway, for which, as stated in the question, these materials were ordered as an Indian Government railway. It is not a State line but is the property of a company, by whom arrangements for its working and maintenance are made. The question would seem therefore to have been addressed to me under a misapprehension.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Monday October 27th.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table copies of the communications which had passed between the Russian and British Governments on the subject of the Russian proposal to establish certain relations with Afghanistan.

Lord Cranborne: The matter is the subject of communications which are still proceeding between the British and Russian Governments. No papers can be presented at present.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, if he will state what steps have been taken by the Government of India within the last two years with a view to develop technical and industrial education.

Lord George Hamilton: I have to refer the hon. member to my reply to the question asked by him on this subject on July 24 last, and to my reply to the question of the hon. member for Bethnal Green (North-East Division) on July 31 last. I have not yet received from the Government of India their matured conclusions on the subject of technical and industrial education, but I am aware that the subject is being very carefully considered by Lord Curzon's Government.

SOMALILAND AND INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if any action had been taken between the Imperial and the Indian Governments with regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 333 of the report of the Indian Expenditure Commission, urging that his Majesty's Government on the one hand and on the other hand the Secretary of State in Council, after consultation with the Government of India, should draw a Treasury Minute authoritatively settling the extent to which India has a direct and substantial interest in certain clearly defined areas of the empire outside the boundaries of British India; and such a Minute been prepared and authorised; and, if so, would it be made public.

Mr. Caine had also on the paper the following question:—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If India is to be held to have any direct or substantial interest in Somaliland; and, if so, to what extent; and will any portion of the cost of the present expedition against the Mullah be chargeable upon Indian revenues, and to what extent.

Lord G. Hamilton: Perhaps I may be allowed to answer both these questions together. If the hon. gentleman will refer to pages 14 to 17 of the parliamentary paper No. 1091, which was ordered by this House to be printed in May last, he will see that an agreement has been arrived at as to the matters to which his question relates; but that it was decided to satisfy it by publishing the correspondence on the subject between the Treasury and the India Office, rather than by the drafting of a Treasury minute. He will also see that, under this agreement, the Government of India are not to be regarded as having any direct or substantial interest in the scene of the present operations in Somaliland; accordingly the portion of the cost of those operations will be chargeable to Indian revenues.

Mr. Moon asked the Secretary of State for India: What hospital accommodation and number of nurses are available at Aden for European officers and native troops engaged in Somaliland.

Lord George Hamilton: The hospital accommodation at Aden for native troops consists of 78 beds, of which 40 are vacant, and more could probably be arranged for. A native field hospital is about to be sent there immediately. European officers can be accommodated at the Station Hospital, where there are two European nurses.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether any, and, if so, what portion of the cost of the Somali war will be borne by the revenues of India, or will the whole cost be borne by British revenues; do his Majesty's Government propose to submit any estimates and to ask for any grants for the cost of this war; and, if so, when; and, if estimates are to be submitted, will they be submitted as military or as Civil Service estimates.

Mr. Brodrick: India has ceased to have any interest in Somaliland, which is a protectorate under the Foreign Office. The whole cost of the operations against the Mullah will be borne by Somaliland proceeds and funds, supplemented by a grant in aid from Imperial funds. There is already a grant in aid this year of 25,000 l., under the Protectorate's Vote in connection with these military operations: but it is by no means probable that before March 31 next an additional grant will be necessary. If so, it would be borne by Civil Estimates like the original grant in aid.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the report of the Indian Universities Commission; whether any educational policy that may be founded upon the report will be carried into effect by resolution of the Government of India or by legislation; and whether, before giving his sanction to any such policy, he will give the House of Commons an opportunity of discussing the matter.

Lord George Hamilton: I have seen the report of the Indian Universities Commission, which has been referred to the Local Governments for their opinions. When these opinions have been obtained by the Government of India the report will be further considered, but at present it is premature to attempt to anticipate the form in which the policy that may be adopted will be announced. Nor can I undertake that before that policy is adopted it will be submitted for discussion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Caine also asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission and to the proposed closing of local law classes; and whether he will protect the interests of the poorer students from suffering through increase of fees.

Lord George Hamilton: I beg to refer the hon. member to my answer to question 69. The matter referred to will not be lost sight of by the Government of India, who, I am confident, will take due account of the interests of the poorer students.

LAW COLLEGES IN BENGAL.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that at one time the only law college in Bengal was in connection with the Presidency College; that, on the affiliation of other law classes, students left the Presidency College for those classes, where the fees were lower; and that the Government thereupon abolished the Presidency College classes in law; and whether it is now proposed to revive the Presidency College classes in law and to abolish the affiliated classes.

Lord George Hamilton: The proposal referred to in the question is contained in the report of the Indian Universities Commission (paragraphs 121 and 222). As I have said in answer to question No. 69, I understand that the Government of India have not yet arrived at any conclusion on the subject.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

On Tuesday, Oct. 28.—Mr. Moon asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he will give the dates of the communication from the Russian Government as to the establishment of relations between Russia and Afghanistan, and thereby of his Majesty's Government; and, whether he will give the reference to any Parliamentary Paper which sets out the terms of the understanding by which Russia agrees to treat Afghanistan as outside the sphere of her influence.

Lord Cranborne: The date of the communication from the Russian Government is Feb. 6, 1900. No parliamentary paper containing information as to the engagements of the Russian Government to consider Afghanistan outside their sphere of influence are:—"Central Asia No. 2 (1873)," pp. 2 and 12; "Russia No. 2 (1874)," p. 9; "Central Asia No. 1 (1878)," pp. 5, 7, 98, 99, 103, and 104; "Central Asia No. 1 (1879)," p. 10; "Central Asia No. 1 (1885)," pp. 5 and 92; "Central Asia No. 2 (1885)," pp. 29, 194, and 195.

CABLE RATES IN THE EAST.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that cable rates from Hongkong to England "via" the Great Northern line were practically double those charged from Hongkong to Russia; and whether he would remonstrate with the company, which enjoys a monopoly of landing rights on British territory, with the view of bringing about an abrogation of this discrimination between British and Russian merchants and bankers.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: I am aware of the difference in charges to which my hon. friend calls attention. It is in accordance with a well-established principle of the Telegraph Convention that adjoining countries like Russia and China or China and British India may make arrangements between themselves for lower rates than those generally applicable; and Hongkong, forming geographically part of China, has been brought within the terms of the special agreement regulating telegraph rates between China and Russia on the one hand and China and British India on the other. These and other charges had been under consideration of the Colonial Office and the Post Office, and I hope it may be possible to reduce the rate between this country and Hongkong. I may also say that the Great Northern Company does not possess a monopoly of landing rights in any British territory.

INDIA AND SOMALILAND.

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would state what were the composition and numbers of the several corps under the command of Col. Swayne in Somaliland and in other parts of East Africa including transport and commissariat followers; whether any of the troops of the Indian Government were included in these forces; whether he would say what was the composition and armament of the troops ordered from India to reinforce Col. Swayne; and whether an assurance would be given that all the charges incurred in the transport of these forces, together with current rates of pay, allowances for foreign service, and debits due to pension accounts arising from this expedition, would be borne by the British Treasury.

Lord Cranborne: On Oct. 6 there were in Somaliland, under the command of Col. Swayne, 300 men, 2nd batt. King's African Rifles, 500 men 6th batt. King's African Rifles, 60 Sikhs from the Sikh Contingent in British Central Africa, and also local levies, 1,000 strong. Besides these troops there were two 7-pounder and six 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loaders. No troops of the Government of India were then in Somaliland. Since that date 200 men and four officers of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, forming part of the Aden garrison have already landed in Somaliland. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 400 men of the 23rd Bombay Rifles with six additional officers and two Maxims and one-half of a field hospital, left Bombay on the 23rd and no doubt, arrived at Aden this morning. The second half of the field hospital is under orders, and is due at Aden on the 30th inst. Besides these, a further reinforcement is under orders consisting of 100 Sondanese of the 3rd batt. King's African Rifles, with two Maxims, 100 men of the 5th batt. with one Maxim, due at Berbera Nov. 11, and 300 men of the 2nd batt., and 200 men of the 1st batt. King's African Rifles, with one Maxim, due between the end of November and middle of December. The total force at our disposal will be 4,920 men. The transport and commissariat are arranged locally. The Indian troops are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle, the 1st, 2nd and 6th batts. of the King's African Rifles with the Martini-Enfield rifle, the 3rd tract, with the Martini-Henry. The expenses connected with these troops will be borne by the British Treasury.

Mr. Bowles asked the noble lord with reference to the orders alluded to, whether they were issued direct from the Foreign Office to the troops, or through the intermediary of the Commander-in-Chief; and also whether in the conduct of these operations the Foreign Office proposed to consult the War Office.

Lord Cranborne: Yes, sir, we do consult the War Office, but in the case where Indian troops are employed we, of course, consult the India Office.

LAND REVENUE DEFAULTERS.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29,—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India whether he is now in a position to state the number of writs and warrants issued in each province in India against land revenue defaulters during the year ending March 31 last, and the amount which it was thus sought to recover in each province.

Lord George Hamilton: I have not yet received the Provincial Land Revenue Administration reports dealing with the year 1901-2 but I am in communication with the Government of India on the subject referred to in the hon. member's question, and if I find that I can supply the information for which he asks, I will let him know it.

INCREASE OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of a statement contained in his Budget speech last year to the effect that the area of land under cultivation in India has increased from 194,000,000 acres in 1880 to 217,000,000 acres in 1900, will he say whether that land is now in the occupation of the people, or does it include any land which at one time was under cultivation and is now waste and unoccupied; and will he state approximately the area actually in occupation and under cultivation in each province of India.

Lord George Hamilton: It is possible that some temporarily uncultivated land may have been included in the estimate which I quoted, though not enough to impair its general accuracy. In the surveyed tracts of the undermentioned provinces the cropped area for 1901 is given as follows (in thousands of acres):—Madras, 27,859; Bombay and Sindh, 25,468; Bengal 62,093; United Provinces, 42,093; Punjab, 31,770, Central Provinces, 16,210; Lower Burma and Assam, 12,444.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Thursday, October 30.—Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that in an order for locomotives placed by the East Indian Railway in 1901, completion of which was to have been effected by August 1902, the chairman of the railway stated that the company would save 29 weeks by accepting a German tender as opposed to a British tender; whether he is aware that the contract period for the German locomotives expired in August 1902, that none were delivered in August or September, and that the order is not expected to be completed until the end of the year; and whether, under these circumstances, he will see his way to advise State-supported Indian railways to accept British tenders.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no knowledge that the chairman of the East Indian Railway Company made the statement attributed to him in this question, but otherwise I believe that the facts are as stated in the question. But, while I wish to do all I legitimately can to help British industries, I cannot undertake to interfere in the manner suggested with the policy of the directors of guaranteed companies, who are responsible to their shareholders for the conduct of their business.

Sir W. Allan asked whether the noble lord was aware that the German loco motives which had been supplied to the Indian Government had soft cylinders.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was not aware that these locomotives had as yet been supplied; he understood that the cause of the delay alluded to was that they had been subjected to precisely the same conditions of test as B itish locomotives.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut J H Watson, 13th B Lancers — Major G W Palin Supply and Transport Corps
Capt E H Boome, 28th M I — Capt O.G Gunning, 35th Sikhs
Col A F Dobson, I M S — Lieut F C Moore

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut E Conway-Gordon, 3rd B Cav, 1 week — Capt D A D McVean, 45th Sikhs, 6 mo on M C
Capt P H Cunningham, 1st Bo L, 6 mo on M C — Capt H Bateman Champain, 2-1 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut A C P Cochran, 40th P I, 4 mo on M C — 1 week
Lieut H M Salmond, R I M, 2 weeks
Capt C Bradbrook, I S C, till Jan 3 1903 — Assist Engineer B M Brebner, R I M, 2 weeks
Capt O G Gunning, 35th Sikhs, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H Fasken, 10th B Lancers — Capt G S F Brooke, R A
Capt C C Newsham, 6th B Cav — Capt H S Shaw, 24th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut E Conway-Gordon, 3rd B Cav — Capt A H P Waller, Deoli Irregular Force
Lieut W F S Casson, 2nd M Lancers — Capt A J Strange, 42nd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut C E B Robertson, 17th Bo I — Lieut E C Tyldon Patinson, R E
Major G Murray, 3rd P Cav — Lieut J C S Oxley, I M S
Col R I Scallon, C I E, D S O — Lieut A S Marriott, 1st Inf Hyd Cont
Major W D Thomson, I S C — Lieut E J Headlam, R I M

From Oct. 27 to Oct. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J G Turner, 4th B Lancers — Lieut H H Syer, 1st Bo Lancers
Capt W B James, 2nd B Lancers — Mr E H Ingle, Bo
Capt E T Moore, 4th B Lancers — Major the Hon H D Napier I S C
Mr A G Hallifax, B Cov — Major D G Marshall, I M S
Mr J E O'Connor, C I E, B — Major C W Field, I S C
Mr E Dawson, B — Capt A H O Spence, I S C
Mr W R Hurst, B — Lieut G K Channer, 3rd Goorkhas
Mr F Wakford, B — Lieut H C E Dobbin, R I M
Mr A P Grenfell, B

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col J Lewtas, I M S, B, furl to Sept 19, 1903 — Capt J H G Casserly 20th Bo, 1, 3 mo M C
Mr A E Staley, Cov 2-12 mo furl — Capt H Harrison, Bo 6 mo furl
Mr A W N Force, B B furl to Dec 27, 1903 — Lieut H P M Lord, 23rd Bo Rifles, 2 mo M C
Mr J J McCann, B, 6 mo M C — Capt F W Birch, 20th P I, 1 mo
Mr H C Hill, B 2 days' furl — Capt F A Kingson, I C S till March 4, 1903
Mr G T Lane, B 2 mo M C — Lieut G S Hunter, R G A 3 mo M C
Mr F Vaughan, B, 6 mo M C — Lieut G N Forteath, R I M, 6 mo. M C
Mr W Algie, B 4 mo furl —
Mr D E Daniell, B 6 mo M C —

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col R H Jenkins, R E B — Mr A C Datt, M
Major A Coleman, I M S, B — Mr R A Nelson, M
Capt E W McK Ballantyne, 19th B Lancers — Lieut-Col C J Melliss, V C, 1st Bo I
Capt H W Rushton, B — Major F M Edwards D S O 3d Bo Cav
Capt F W Pirrie, B — Major A P A Elphinstone 7th Bo Pioneers
Mr A R Birks, B Cov — Capt S M Edwardes, D S O, 2nd Bo I
Mr A H Geyer, B Cov — Mr F J Varley, Bo Cov
Mr C H Cleveland, B Cov — Mr R E Enthoven, Bo Cov
Mr A Meyne, B Cov — Lieut (F A Jackson, 1st P Cav
Mr H C Hill, B — Lieut N V L Rybot, 28th P I
Mr J T Fitzpatrick, B — Capt W C Anderson, 1st Goorkha Rifles
Mr C M George, B — Capt A B Lindsay, 2nd Goorkha Rifles
Mr A Conley, B — Capt A B Burton, 1st Inf Hyd Cont
Mr F D Rhrcander, B — Lieut C W Carey, Gullss
Mr E A S Bell, B — Lieut D Will, I S C
Mr A S Montgomery, B — Lieut E N Manley, R E
Mr A Watson, B —
Mr R D Gumperz, B —
Mr R C Hodgson, B —
Mr J E Vaughan, B —
Mr H C V Sage, B —
Mr R W D'E Ashe, M B —
Mr C E Brasier, M —

ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND THE ADEN FRONTIER.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Oct. 26:—

The dragoman of the British Embassy, Mr. Fitzmaurice, left for Aden last night to assist the frontier commission appointed last November. In his audience on Friday Sir Nicholas O'Conor drew the Sultan's attention to the frequent violations of the Aden frontier by Turkish soldiery, which, if continued, would compel the Aden authorities to call in Indian troops to stop them. Yesterday the Sultan convoked a Ministerial Council to consider this matter.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.—The Aden frontier affair wholly occupied Sunday's Cabinet Council. A Mazbata has been sent to the Sultan, but as to its purport nothing is known beyond the fact that the Turks object to withdrawing troops until the frontier question has been settled, while England demands that he will withdraw all the troops should precede the frontier negotiations.

A "Reuter" telegram from Constantinople, dated Oct. 27, says that: "In view of the more or less erroneous versions which have been in circulation for some days relative to the delimitation of the territory in the Aden hinterland contiguous to the Yemen, the precise position of affairs may be stated as follows:—

The labours of the Anglo-Turkish Delimitation commission are suspended for the moment, because the Turks have occupied territory inhabited by Arabs enjoying British protection. The negotiations between the British Embassy and the Porte continue, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be reached by the withdrawal of the Turks, whereupon the work of delimitation, which it should be remembered was entered upon at the instance of the Porte, will be resumed.

In July of last year a British force of 500 men with guns attacked Hanshadi tribes, who had intruded into the Aden hinterland and fortified a blockhouse. The blockhouse was destroyed and the tribes driven off. A commission was formed to delimit the boundary. In the meanwhile the native tribes, it is suggested, acting under Turkish influence, have occupied portions of the disputed territory. Protests have from time to time been made to Constantinople.

Constantinople, October 29 ("Times").—The Sultan, apparently dissatisfied with the Mazbata concerning the Aden frontier, returned it to the Ministers, who are reconsidering the matter in council this afternoon.

Constantinople, October 30 (Reuter).—It is understood that the question between Great Britain and Turkey raised by the Turkish occupation of territory in the Aden Hinterland has been satisfactorily settled.

MULLAH'S ONSLAUGHT.

CHARGE OF TWO THOUSAND SPEARMEN.

ALLAN GUNNERS.

THE special correspondent of the "Mail" with Colonel Swayne's Force, in a letter dated October 7, and telegraphed from Aden on Saturday, gives a graphic description of the fight between Colonel Swayne's men and the followers of the Mullah. The correspondent says:—

Leaving a strong garrison at Bohotle, the field force concentrated early in October to the north-east of the waterless desert of the Haud, in readiness to advance against the Mullah at Muduq, some 120 miles in a south-westerly direction.

The Mullah's original idea had been a good one. He retired to Muduq and strongly fortified the wells by stockades, with the intention that when Colonel Swayne's force had crossed the waterless desert he would be in a strong position, holding the only water available. Thus the British would be obliged to attack him at an enormous disadvantage. Circumstances, however, tended to spoil his plans. The rains ceased, everything dried up, the grass for miles round Muduq was famished, there was not enough water in the wells for his forces and live stock, and the British did not advance.

Towards the beginning of October it was reported that the Mullah's force had scattered and that he himself had only a few rifles left with him. The concentration of the British force was therefore ordered, and its strength had been increased by the arrival of 300 men of the 2nd Battalion Central African Regiment and a contingent of 60 Sikhs. The advance towards Muduq was rapid and uneventful till the morning of the 9th. There, at an early hour, and about ten miles south of Jadele Erego, we came on the Mullah's force, strongly posted in a number of extended rifle pits, cleverly chosen, while the bush terribly hampered our men.

A DEADLY RUSH OF SPEARMEN.

The enemy opened a hot fire, but our force rapidly prepared to beat off the attack, when suddenly a large force of spearmen, numbering 2,000, and making a flanking rush from the bush, charged through our transport, doing much damage. There was here fierce hand-to-hand fighting, while the enemy's riflemen hotly engaged our front, especially the right and left flanks. The fighting lasted two and a half hours.

The enemy, although repulsed, came on with great courage in the face of an appalling fire from some 2,000 of our own rifles, four machine-guns, and two seven-pounders, all being continuously in action. The corps under Colonel G. E. Phillips, who commanded on the left, suffered very severely, but the regular black troops behaved with great courage and dash, three companies of the 2nd King's African Rifles, under Major Plunkett, and two companies of the 6th King's African Rifles, under Major Sharp, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Colonel Swayne kept his force well in hand, and controlling the advance in person, finally drove off the enemy.

Our force then formed zaribs, entrenched itself, and collected the transport camels. These had been frightened away in every direction in the dense bush, which was so thick that we were unable to see ahead of us for more than twenty yards.

At five o'clock in the evening the enemy gathered again, and commenced to harass us. Accordingly Colonel Swayne and three companies made a sortie and routed them, recovering many transport animals. After that we were left alone for the rest of the day.

Colonel Phillips was killed while gallantly leading his men, and Captain Angus, of the South African Rifles, fell while serving his guns. Colonel Phillips had been through the 1901 operations, and as few knew Somaliland better than he, his death is a great loss to the force.

Of the men about fifty were killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's losses were severe, some 200 dead being found close to the scene of action.

A MAXIM GUN LOST.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden also sends an account of the fight. It appears that owing to the den e bush the transport had overlapped the centre and left. The firing line was consequently thrown into confusion and broken. Taken, and many while a Maxim gun was captured by the enemy and also many transport animals. The disorder spread to the centre, the gun teams being driven back. After the death of Captain Angus Colonel Cobbe continued serving the guns with only one Somali sergeant. A charge led by Colonel Swayne checked the enemy and two companies of the King's African Rifles under Major Plunkett recaptured some of the transport but not the Maxim gun. Lieutenant Everett was wounded while attending to Colonel Phillips. Sixty-two bodies of the enemy were counted near the firing line, and over seventy rifles were picked up. The British loss was seventy killed and one hundred wounded.

ALLEGED RETREAT TO BERBER.

A Simla telegram to the "Mail" mentions a report that Colonel Swayne is on his way back from Bohotle to Berbera unpressed.

A seven-pounder battery on camels, able to cross a waterless desert, and all bodies of the Sikh infantry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for Somaliland.

LETTER FROM SOLIMAN INGER.

Vienna, Monday.—The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" publishes a letter from Soliman Inger, in which the latter denies that he was taken prisoner by the British at Suakim. He says that he only returned to Austria-Hungary because he had been officially informed on board an Egyptian warship in the Suez Canal that his return was demanded by the interests of his country. This, however, he adds, was not in accordance with the truth.

To an interviewer Inger stated that hostile information and intrigues on the part of the British Government had represented him as a secret Turkish emissary, and it was mainly due to this fact that his first expedition had failed. He, however, unswervingly adhered to the idea of winning over the uncivilised tribes to civilisation. With regard to the prospects of the war with the Somali tribes, Herr Inger declared that it might last a long time, perhaps longer than the Boer War.—Reuter.

Rome, Wednesday.—Emil Inger has addressed a letter to the "Corriere Della Sera." He denies that the Somalis wish to maintain friendly relation with Italy. He accuses the British of endeavouring to prevent the Somalis establishing commercial communications with Europe. He hopes that Italy will join with England, the rash of spoil to obtain commercial relations with a rich region. "The Mullah," he say, "is the friend of Italy."—Central News.

ITALY'S POSITION.

Rome, Monday.—The editor of the "Secolo XIX" publishes the following statement in reference to an interview which he had with Signor Prinetti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on affairs in Somaliland:—

Signor Prinetti assured me that the Italian Government would only intervene against the Mullah when he provoked disturbances in the territory under Italian Sovereignty. In that case Italy would act in conjunction with England to crush the Mullah.

"So long as the Mullah remained in the territory not subject to the Sovereignty of Italy but merely in the Italian sphere of influence the Italian Government did not consider itself concerned.

"The Italian Government had already granted permission to the British authorities to operate against the Mullah in the Italian sphere of influence, and two Italian officers were attached to Colonel Swayne's forces to watch the operations of the British troops."—Central News.

THE FAILURE OF PRINCE DHULEEP SINGH.

AT the London Bankruptcy Court on Oct. 17, a sitting was held for the public examination of Prince Vic or A. J. Dhuleep Singh before Registrar Brougham. The receiving order was made last month on the petition of Messrs. Fieldings, Limited, of Cardiff, creditors for £584, the debt being for money lent, and cons. Another debt for the same consideration was that of the Staffordshire Financial Company, Limited, of Walsall, for £2,524, as to which a judgment had been obtained. The Prince's present income was stated as being a voluntary allowance of £7,000 a year from the India Office, which also allowed his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Coventry, £2200 a year. The accounts filed showed gross liabilities £100,141., of which £19,088, was unsecured, with asset £603,205. Of the asset £200,000 was a claim against the India Office in respect of alleged arrears of a fund under the Treaty of Lahore, 1849, and in respect of the sale of private property of the late Maharaja Dulleep Singh after the annexation of the Punjab. The value of this lease of Hockwood House and shooting was put down at £1,000. The fully secured creditors included Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh, of Old Beckenham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk, £10350., and three princesses, £6,851. Mr. Gray, Official Receiver, said the accounts had only just been filed. They were very complicated, and he asked for a lengthy adjournment. Mr. Farrer, on behalf of the Prince, said his client was at present in Paris. Knowing that an adjournment would be asked for, he had not considered it requisite to attend the Court. Mr. Lawrence appeared for the petitioning creditors. The registrar adjourned the public examination to Dec. 9.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—*The Vienna Medical Press.*

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs under date Oct. 23:—

The Note addressed to the British Government by Count Lamsdorff with regard to the establishment of direct and independent relations between this country and Afghanistan, causes no surprise in Russian political circles. That such an application would eventually be made was plainly foreseen. For nearly 12 months past the semi-official organs at St. Petersburg have from time to time, and with ever increasing insistence, been advocating Russia's right, not only to hold direct relations with Afghanistan, but to appoint a political agent to Cabul. The chief reason urged was that the diplomatic isolation between two independent and coterminous States in Central Asia was altogether anomalous and intolerable. No mention of frontier matters was made in these forecasts.

I was to-day opportunely favoured with some conversation with a retired Russian official, who a few years ago held an important post in Turkestan. From the drift of his comments on the communications passed and passing between St. Petersburg and London it would appear that if England does not agree to Russia's proposal, this country will find its own way of practically attaining the object it now openly seeks, but in a manner which may prevent such controlling check on the part of the British Government as would be possible under a clearly stipulated agreement.

With regard to the statements which have recently been made in the British Parliament on the subject of Afghanistan, the "Bourse Gazette" says:—

If, thanks to the rapid growth of Russian work in Asia, Afghanistan interests Russia much more to-day than 20 years ago, if the conditions relative to the frontier no longer conform to the actual state of affairs, and if Russia absolutely needs Consular or commercial representatives in Afghanistan, it is not to the British Foreign Office that the Russian Government will apply for information relative to the fresh questions resulting from the new state of affairs. The policy of Russia has long since ceased to conform to the fundamental views of British policy. Would it not be better to fall in with accomplished facts, and to recognise once and for all that in Afghanistan, as in Persia, China, and throughout Asia, Russia has legitimate interests, which threaten nobody, which contain no aggressive plans, and which are supported by Russian initiative, represented by the enormous network of railways brought into existence by Russia? It would be enough for the British to adopt this simple point of view, in order that the many questions which give them nightmare may vanish—such, for instance, as the regulating of the Russo-Afghan frontier relations, and the establishment of a Russian representative at Cabul.

"A STARTLING STORY"

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOURS ABOUT A CAVALRY REGIMENT.

A strange rumour is circulated in the "Army and Navy Gazette" says the "Westminster Gazette of the 30th Oct. It is made to appear the more serious by the ambiguous wording of the following paragraph:

"As we go to press we hear a startling story in connexion with a distinguished cavalry regiment in India. We will give neither the regiment nor the station, but we know for an absolute fact that every officer at present at home on leave has been ordered to return forthwith to headquarters and they started by last night's mail. The secret of this extraordinary affair has been well kept, but it is understood that something very serious happened quite recently at mess, on a great guest-night, and the immediate result was that a number of officers were placed in arrest, so many, indeed, that the recall of all others became necessary in order to work the regiment."

Inquiries made in no less than three department of the War Office this afternoon failed to elicit either confirmation or denial of the above strange rumour. "We have not so much as received a hint of such an occurrence," was the reply received by our representative when he called at the Adjutant-General's office.

Opinions at the Junior Army and Navy Club in Charles-street also tended in the direction of discrediting the rumour. Said an officer of high standing to a representative of the "Westminster" late this afternoon: "As there are over fifty regiments in India, it's a statement which is impossible to prove, and I for one don't believe we shall hear anything more of it. It may have been merely a case of drunkenness on the part of a single officer, and that might have given wings to the report. It's almost certainly to be hushed up. You are not likely to get either confirmation or contradiction at the War Office. Years ago a well-known actor impersonated the role of a madman at an officer's mess. He smashed the glasses and knocked over the chairs and behaved otherwise in an extraordinary manner. Tells led to a rumour such as was on Saturday published by the "Army and Navy Gazette." You see how easily these things can occur. As the "Westminster Gazette" says the wording of the rumour is most ambiguous; and it is for that reason that I and others with whom I have discussed the matter here doubt its genuineness."

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

302 02—Khunderao and S—Bhowaniram Sahebram vs Gulabi widow and others—K K Mehta.
148 02—Madhavjee V—Thaker Canjee Dwarkadas vs Pragjee Dosani and another.
154 02—Madhavjee V—Thaker Canjee Dwarkadas vs Thaker Pragjee Dosani.
862 01—Kanga and P—Hurdutrai Nundram and another vs Panalal Sudamchand and another—Maitt B and M.
67 02—Pestonjee R and K—Dinshaw Cooverjee Tirandale vs Kaikhusbru M Heerjamanock.
213 02—S B Noble—G H Ernler vs Bertie Smith and Co.
214 02—S B Noble—G H Ernler vs John Stanley Smith and another.
545 02—Maganlal and J—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hajee Abubucker Esmail and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

446 02—Jamsetjee and R—Tribhowandas Gangadas vs Purbhotam Morarjee and others.
459 02—Madhavjee V—Surjee Morarjee and another vs Shivram Harichand and others.
163 02—D D Romer—Shanker Abjee Kadam vs Vishnu Krishnajee Kadam and others.
475 02—In person a pauper—Ramharee Luchomon vs Devidayal Shahbandulal and others.
476 02—Wadia and G—Framroz Burjorjee Darowalla vs Perceina Burjorjee Darowalla.
193 02—In person—Pinto Chillaya vs Ballaya Chillaya.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713 00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.
535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M, Shamrao and M—Part heard.
128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Kooshaldas Tayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.
80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.
550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Viraram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N, Commercial cause.
470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guziar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.
328 98—Thakurdas and Co—Jalkissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Lakshmibai Hasam vs Sulleman Gulam Hossain—Ardashir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.
398 01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co. Matubhai J and M and Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal.

663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundranath Dinanath Khote and another—Matubhai J and M.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree,

69-97—Crawford B and Co—Chunilal Lallubhoy and another vs Essabhai Mulla Abdoolally—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chatlidas Lallubhoy and another vs Bog Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman—Manekulal J and H.
515-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Ghangjibhoy vs Raghowjee Vijpal and another—Little and Co. Bhaishanker and K, Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co and Mulla and M.
702-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Alladin Mithe—Tyabjee D and Co.
763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Shah Kalianji Khoosbal and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
436-0—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai vs Haji Abdul Rahiman bin Hajee—Bhaishanker K and G.
813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi R and M.
815-01—Rakhisha V N K—Alibhoy Jafferjee vs Abdul Hussein Allibhoy—Wadia and G.
705,00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee.
273,02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Vullee Mahomed vs Luximon Balajee Awte—K B Mohta.
282 02—Jehangir and S—Dhunjeebhoy Homonjee vs Narayen Bhica and others—Thakurdas and Co.
88 02—Crawford and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and others vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.
207 02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and others vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	6	11
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	16
D Khetwadi,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 31.

THE SWORDS OF THE CITY.

THE Lord Mayor's swords were in prominence on Saturday; there are four of them in the City's regalia. The sword which Sir Joseph Dimsdale surrendered to the King at Temple Bar, thereby subordinating himself in his own "kingdom" to the authority of the Sovereign, is the chief of the four, and except in processions, it is carried point-downwards in the presence of the Sovereign. The pearl sword, so named from the costly ornaments which cover it, is carried before the Lord Mayor in all great ceremonies; and the third sword in importance is the one placed above the Lord Mayor's chair at the Central Criminal Court. The fourth of the City's swords is rarely seen in public; it is black, used in Lent and on days of public fasts, and it was used last time at the death of Queen Victoria.

DUTCH PETER ON ST. PAUL'S.

The City has become much more prosaic in its entertainment of Kings than in the ancient days. Four hundred and fifty years ago, when Queen Mary entered its gates, with a circlet of gold on her head so heavy that she was fain to support it with her hand, a Dutchman stood on the weather-cock of St. Paul's steeple, waving a long streamer to welcome her, and standing sometimes on one foot and then kneeling on his knees, to the great marvel of all people. Peter the Dutchman sat also on a scaffold lighted with torches above St. Paul's cross, and his feats appear to have entitled him to be called the Blondin of his time. He was engaged by the City to please the Queen by his antics and he had 16 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence paid him by the City for his costs and paines and all his stuffe.

ROYALTY AT GUILDHALL.

The banquet at which the King was present on Saturday scarcely surpassed in magnificence and luxury that which Queen Victoria attended the year after her accession. The silver plate used at the late Queen's banquet was valued at £100,000, and the wine drunk by the Queen was over a century old. The salmon placed before Her Majesty was caught by a poor, lame fisherman in Wales. At this banquet, however, the Queen was still uncrowned, and the City's most lavish display was reserved for the banquet which Her Majesty attended fourteen years later with Prince Albert. On this occasion the Crypt was furnished as an old baronial hall, lined with City policemen dressed in armour. Three times since then the Guildhall has had the present King as its chief guest.

SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor is King in his own domain, and before the Sovereign passes through the City the Home Secretary writes to the Mansion House to inform the Lord Mayor of His Majesty's coming and asking the sanction of the City for the troops to pass through. The permission, of course, is invariably forthcoming, but there is on record a letter to a Home Secretary written from the Mansion House to Lord John Russell, in which a Lord Mayor rather sharply reminded the Minister that the troops, in passing through the City, must not have their colours flying, nor their drums beating, nor their bayonets fixed, and that "I am informed that of late years it has been usual for troops to pass to the Tower by a more circuitous route." "Your lordship must be aware," the letter went on, "that troops passing through the City during certain hours of business, would be attended with great inconvenience and confusion, and may lead to breaches of the peace"; and the Lord Mayor, in at length giving his consent, asked that if the troops must pass through, it should be before ten o'clock in the morning.

A QUEEN'S COMMAND.

The Lord Mayor had not always such power over troops within the City's bounds. Queen Elizabeth commanded the City rulers to have at all times a standing body of select citizens well instructed in military discipline, and on receipt of the first news of the Spanish Armada the City was called upon to raise troops instantly. Five thousand men responded to the call, but the Queen in a letter to the Lord Mayor, demanded twice as many more. The Common Council then did an illegal thing, and raised ten thousand troops by impressment in the various wards. In the same way thirty-eight ships were supplied. Though the demand of the Queen was unconstitutional, the City abandoned its claim of privilege in view of the grave situation which had arisen. As a matter of fact, both land and sea service are excluded from the legal obligations of City men, whose charter provides that they are not compelled to "war out of the City."

CITY V. CROWN.

It is to the credit of the City that in times of peace it has held more firmly to its rights, even in the face of Royal commands. A storm of wrath was aroused by Queen Elizabeth's interference with a civic act of the Common Council—the election of a Recorder; and the Council refused to supply Her Majesty with a list of names from which she might choose her own officer to fill the post. The Common Council met hurriedly and in a temper to assert its right to make the appointment without the interference of the Queen, and one name, instead of several, was sent to the Lord Treasurer. The Council won, and even the dignity of Queen Elizabeth was too great to allow her to fight in such a childish cause.

THE CHAOS OF THE TIMES.

The Yeomanry and Volunteers would not find it easy to convince themselves that Saturday was Coronation Day, in spite of the official orders which made the day "9th August" instead of October 25, and the men will keep the orders for the day, no doubt, as an example for posterity of how Pall Mall did these things in the twentieth century. It is not surprising, perhaps, that the powers that be should have some difficulty in forgetting the Coronation dates. Every Mayor in the United Kingdom—or most of them, at any rate—has a medal which will tell his posterity that King Edward was crowned on June 26, thousands of children have medals bearing this date, thousands of portraits of the King, hung on cottage walls or bound up in books, record the same historic untruth, and it is probably true to say that no event in history has so played havoc with dates.

WHAT WILL POSTERITY DO?

Posterity will be puzzled when some day in the times we shall not live to see, the industrious antiquarian dips into the past and takes up in turn the official records, all with the half-mark of State authority plainly upon them of the history of 1902. He will have no trouble in discovering the great event of that year, but wereever such tricks played with Time as the official documents before him will reveal; The mayoral medal, issued with the sanction of the King himself, asserts in plainest figures that the King was crowned on the 26th of June; the "London Gazette," in language not less plain, reports the crowning ceremony under date of August 9 and the military orders declare that on August 9 at the moment when, according to hundreds of newspapers and the "London Gazette," the King was being crowned in the Abbey, His Majesty was driving through his capital in the procession which had been postponed from Coronation day. It is clear enough to us that June 26 on the medals should be August 9, and that the August 9 in the military orders should be October 25; but what will posterity do?

WHERE WE GO WRONG.

There is a touch of nature, surely, in the situation which makes most men kin. Who has not, at some time or other, gone astray with his dates? The author of the only life of Queen Victoria which can be said to be in any way official, gives the wrong date of the Queen's Coronation, and there would seem to be a strange fatality about the dates of crownings, for Queen Victoria, who authorised the "life" let the date pass. Somewhere, too, the Duke of Wellington once misdated Waterloo, and there have been Acts of Parliament which have led to endless confusion through similar mistakes—one not long ago which fixed the elections of Irish Local authorities for Sunday.

THE POLICE MAN AND THE PROCLAMATION.

Times and seasons, after all, are as nothing to the powers that be. The policeman who posted up a proclamation calling out the Army Reserve, Militia, and Volunteers at Leith cared nothing for them, however astonishing his indifference may have been to the military authorities. Everybody knows that Governments, like individuals, must be ready for emergencies, and part of the readiness is to supply the police with forms of military proclamations. For months a form of the proclamation calling out the Militia had lain in the desks of Chief Constables throughout the country when one day, two or three years ago, the people of Leith were excited by the great activity among the Reserves, the Militiamen, and the Volunteers who were packing their kits and "preparing for war." It transpired that, by some mistake, a police official had posted the Royal proclamation at all the local police stations with a delightful disregard of the injunction that they were only to be used on receipt of an official order.

MEN ABOVE TRIFLES.

Such trifles as dates are rarely allowed to bother our great Government departments. An Urban Council in Buckinghamshire has a standing quarrel with the Local Government Board concerning the appointment of an inspector of nuisances, and the difficulty was solved at last by the death of the Council's nominee. The council appointed another man, and wrote to notify the local Government Board, but that Department wrote two months after again protesting against the dead man holding the office? Governments,—perhaps because they waste too much time on education—are anything but infallible. The cards inviting persons to attend the State opening of Parliament were made to read as if the peeresses were to don the husbands' dress.

"TOO LATE FOR THE NEXT DESPATCH.

It was such an error which two years ago proclaimed our blundering from St. Paul's. The inscription announced to all who cared to read it that it commemorated the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign and it was not until some weeks had elapsed that the word "reign" was corrected to "accession." The Government of the Cape once issued a set of penny stamps with the words "fou pence" on the margin and this slight mistake made four of the stamps valued at £350 at a sale the other day. So the powers that be add to the gaiety of the world from the Governments which make laws which cannot be carried out to the least of their servants.

A PRISONER OF THE REALM

Though Mr. Chamberlain, in going to South Africa, will achieve the distinction of being the first Colonial Secretary to visit distant Colonies during his term of office, there is not in the Constitution any difficulty in regard to the absence of a Minister of the Colonies. It is not so, however, with all Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues. The Lord Chancellor cannot leave the United Kingdom so long as he holds office and Lord Halsbury is probably the only man whom the Constitution would not allow to accompany Mr Chamberlain As holder of the Great Seal the Lord Chancellor must not leave the realm.

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Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

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TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair grower. My hair grew so fast that in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvellous preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 1 stamp. Try it as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

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PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS AND CHALLENGE SHIELDS FOR

Polo, Golf, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, &c. Any Design made to special order.

Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

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Silver Bowl, with plinth 12¾ inches, width of bowl 10 inches, Rs. 416.

Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.

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Their Majesties

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DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!

No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that thumping racking headache, what can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using **Little's Oriental Balm.** It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no dosing with nauseous medicine.

Mr. S. T. Holman, Waltsbury, Washington, says:—"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense headache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes." I gave away the rest of my box to a friend who writes:—"I tried the remedy on my eldest son who had a very severe headache. In 20 minutes he said it relieved him, and in 20 minutes more he was cured." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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For two years I suffered from indigestion accompanied with Palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would upset me. Two hours after eating a distressing pain in the stomach came on. I tried everything, but nothing approaches Nature's Herbal Extract. It is the only remedy that has benefited me. S. DRIGHT, Sag Harbor, L. I.

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NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at 1s 3d per Bottle. Of all chemists.

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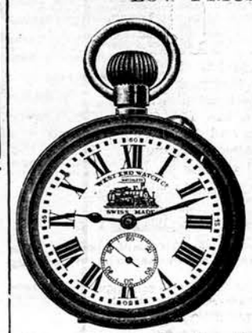

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Natural Toilet Preparations.

Tin 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

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From an Eminent Surgeon.—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up, and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Debility, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, disease, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy any man of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and is the sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nervine Doctor, VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY; BYCULLA, and POONA.

CAUTION.—The Medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food" and "Vetarzo Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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HOW TO FURNISH SMARTLY WITHOUT DISTURBING CAPITAL.

IT is possible that many Officers and Indian Civilians are not aware of MESSRS. NORMAN & STACEY'S Entire Revolution in Furnishing. This well-known Firm has introduced a system of Insurance in their business, of which

MR. LABOUCHERE *writes in "TRUTH":*

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are the only tyres offering choice of attachment.
Same Price. Same quality. Same guarantee.

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The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

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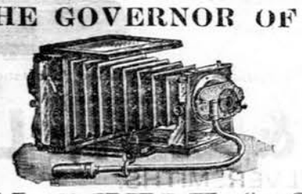
The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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TOILET SOAP.
An excellent Antiseptic Soap for the Skin & Complexion.
Most refreshing to use in Hot Climates.

TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the Teeth. Strengthens the Gums.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBL THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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EVER imported into India and unsurpassed by any imitators.

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MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is prepared from wheat and malted barley by machinery, is therefore **purely vegetable,** and during its preparation is **untouched by hand.**

MELLIN'S FOOD is a soluble dry extract, entirely free from starch and cane-sugar; the starch of the wheat having been transformed into dextrin and maltose by malt diastase. When added to diluted cow's milk **it produces a complete and perfect diet.**

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids;** and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining, and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means.

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has **kept my blood in a pure state.** I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its **value** as a **means of health cannot be overestimated.**"—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

MOIR'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
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Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,

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HARNESS FOR THE DELHI DURBAR.

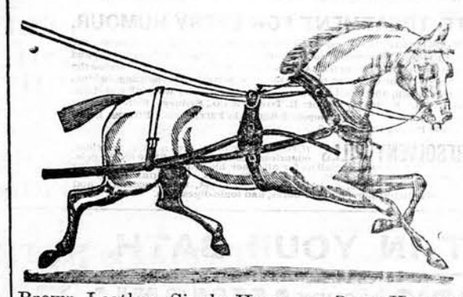
SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Orders now being Registered. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TANDEM HARNESS.

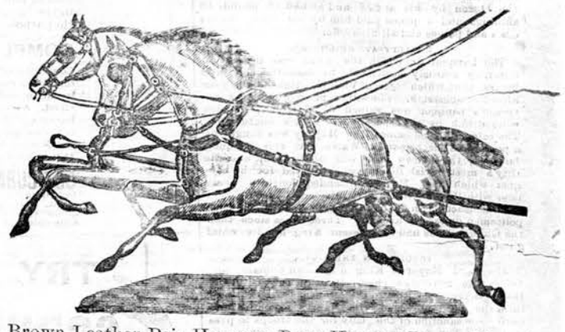
Black or Brown Tandem Harness, Brass Mounts. Rs. **97**, Rs. **107**, and Rs. **113**.

Patent Leather Tandem Harness, Brass Mounts. Rs. **122** & Rs. **137**. Ditto. Plated Mounts. Rs. **142**. Rs. **152**, Rs. **157**, and Rs. **167**.

SINGLE HARNESS. PAIR HARNESS.



Brown Leather Single Horse or Pony Harness, Brass Mounts. Rs. **37-8** and Rs. **60**. Black Leather Ditto. Rs. **42-8**. Patent Leather Ditto. Rs. **75**.



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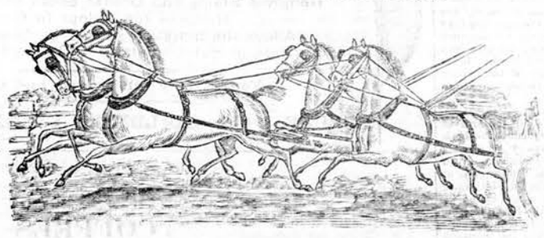
Black or Brown Leather Four-in-Hand Harness, Brass Mounts, Rs. **285**, Rs. **315** and Rs. **350**.



Superior Patent Leather Four-in-Hand Harness. Rs. **365** & Rs. **405**. Ditto. Plain Black Leather. Rs. **375** and Rs. **415**.

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THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
HORNBY ROAD, (opposite Messrs. John Roberts & Co.),
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

"**CAUTION.**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The Only Medicine of the Kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

No Stable is complete without

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Standard Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Hamam Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. F. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.